THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 46

1817–1818

October 23 January 18

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1913

Hd Qrs near Escambia A. T.
October 23d 1817

General,

The First Brigade is now on march for Fort Scott. Three vessels laden with Ordnance Stores, Baggage and provisions, with eighty men under the command of Major Muhlenburg were detached by water on the 20th, and on the same day the effective force at Montgomery and Montpelier marched under Lieut Colonel Arbuckle for Fort Crawford where he will be joined by Captain Vashon's command and proceed without loss of time with the detachments engaged upon the new road, to Fort Scott — where I calculate on meeting Major Muhlenburg with the transports and supplies, on the 6th or, at furthest the 10 of next month. My whole effective force will amount to not more than 800 men.

Viz: The first Brigade of Infantry 725.
Captain Donoho's Company 75 800

It is rumored that from 100 to 500 Indians have recently arrived at Pensacola, with the avowed intention of remaining in the vicinity

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of that place to secure their women and children from the war, for which they say their towns are actively preparing, but in which they are unwilling to join. This report was circulated in the first instance by a Spaniard named Mackaboy — Considering it as a little Spanish trick, I paid no attention to it, until this day when hearing from James Cornels the Interpreter that an Indian just from Pensacola had given him a similar account. I immediately despatched the Interpreter to see those Indians & ascertain their numbers and designs. I shall halt at the Conaka for his return, because, should there be 500 or even two hundred hostile warriors at Pensacola I must take measures to keep them in check. This can only be done by calling out a few Companies of the neighboring Militia until a part of the Second Brigade can be ordered hither — for my present force is too small to admit of a detachment being left behind. I have found it necessary to leave only about 20 men with Surgeons mate Wamsly and these are principally in the Hospital, sick and convalescent. I do not calculate upon any other than a very small detachment being spared from the Second Brigade. I have written to the Commanding Officer notifying him of my movement and calling his attention to our frontier settlements from Perdido to Conaka — A copy of my letter I enclose

6833

No. 1

Should it appear that the Seminolas at Pensacola are supplying themselves with Powder and lead, or that their towns generally are making preparations for War, I shall apply to the Governor of Georgia for a detachment of the Militia which he has notified me is held in [illegible] readiness for the purpose. I enclose herewith a copy of the Governors letter No. 2

My health, though uncommonly good during the summer, has suffered by a recent attack of fever. I have however so far recovered as to leave no ground to apprehend that I shall not be able to take the field. The troops are unusually healthy, and highly animated with a prospect of active service.

I have the honor to be
most respectfully your Obdt. Servt.
Edmund P. Gaines

Major General Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief Div: S.

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P.S. I am desirous to visit Tennessee so soon as the Indian affair is adjusted, and request your permission to do so.

E.P.G.

From Genl. Gaines
23d Oct. 1817
relative to his movement
on the Indians, which
he had commenced

Recd at Nashville on the
~~7th Oct.~~ 1817

7th Novr 1817

Ansd 24th Novr 1817

(Private.)

Department of War,
October 25. 1817.

Sir,

I am directed by the President to request that you would take such measures as you may deem proper to ascertain whether a negotiation can now be entered into with the Chickesaws, with a prospect of a favorable termination, for the extinguishment of their claim to the lands held by them within the limits of the States of Ohio and Tenneſsee, and advise this Department of the result. It is particularly desirable that their claim to the lands within the limits of Kentucky should be extinguished, the whole of which is believed to be private property, and principally belonging to the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia line and their representatives, whose claims, from the length of time since the surveys and entries were made, are already jeopardized, and will probably be totally lost, if the claimants are much longer kept out of poſseſsion, from the impracticability of obtaining the neceſsary testimony to establish those entries and surveys. These observations are in some measure applicable to a part of the lands within the limits

(of)

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of Tennessee, and when combined with other considerations, form strong reasons for making another attempt to obtain the relinquishment of the Indian title, notwithstanding the declaration of the Chickesaws, that they hoped we would not shortly call upon them for a further relinquishment of Territory.

I stated to you in a former letter the reason why the money due the Chickesaws had not been forwarded. The President, however, in consequence of the representations which have been made on the subject, has determined to remove Colonel Cocke. A private letter has been written to General Platt, of New York, who was an Officer in the revolutionary War, and a tender of the situation made to him. Should he accept, of which I have some doubt, he will take out with him the amount of the annuities. If, however, it can come in aid of any of the measures which you may think it advisable to take, with a view of ascertaining the disposition of the Chickesaws in relation to the proposed negotiation, the whole amount now due to that Nation, can, if you desire it, be

(transmitted)

transmitted directly to you.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obedt. Servant,
Geo: Graham

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

6835

from Secy of War
respecting openings a
negotiation with the
Chickesaws and also
respecting their annuities,
dismissal of Col. Cocke &c.

25th. Octr. 1817

Ansd. 1st. Decr. 1817

Adjt. & Insp. Genls. Office
Octr. 25th 1817

Genl. Order,

At a General Court Martial begun & holden at Baton Rouge, on the 13 of May 1817, was tried Captain F. L. Amelung of the 1st Infy. on the following charges & specifications, viz:

Charges and specifications preferred by Captain John Jones, 1st Regiment of Infantry, against Captain F. L. Amelung 1st Regiment of Infantry.

Charge 1st. Mutiny

Specification 1st. Being at the Cantonment at Baton Rouge on the 2nd day of May 1817, he Captain F. L. Amelung told Captain Jones, his immediate commanding Officer, that he did not consider him, Captain Jones, his commanding officer, that he would not be commanded by a Cypher, and that he Captain Amelung would give orders for the regulation of the Camp.

Specification 2nd. At the time & place stated

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in the first specification, Captain F. L. Ameling, refused to submit to his arrest, then ordered by his immediate Commanding Officer Capt John Jones, until compelled thereto by an armed force.

Specification 3d.. Threatening to arrest the Adjutant of the 1 Infantry Lieut Thos L. Rogers, at the time and place stated in the aforegoing specifications, for not recognising him, Captain Ameling, as commanding officer, (Captain Jones his senior officer being present) —

Specification 4th. Issuing to the Adjutant Lieut Thos L. Rogers 1 Infantry, on the 2d of May 1817, at Cantonment Baton Rouge, a written order, purporting to be a Regimental order, signed by him Captain F. L. Ameling, as commanding officer, (Capt Jones his senior officer being present, and actually in command of the Regiment. A copy of this order is annexed (marked No 1.

Specification 5th.. Ordering Captain William Christian, the officer of the day, not to be relieved from his duty as Officer of the day although expressly ordered thereto by his immediate Commanding Officer Captain John Jones, at the time and place aforesaid.

Charge 2d. Beginning, Causing, Joining in and Exciting (Mutiny)

Specification 1st. Being at the Cantonment Baton Rouge on the 2d day of May 1817, he Captain F. L. Amelung told Captain Jones, his immediate Commanding Officer, that he Captain Amelung, did not consider him Captain Jones his Commanding Officer, that he would not be commanded by a Cypher, and that he Captain Amelung would give orders for the regulation of the Camp.

Specification 2d. At the time and place stated in the first specification, Captain F. L. Amelung refused to submit to his arrest (then ordered by his immediate commanding Officer Captain John Jones) until compelled thereto by an armed force.

Specification 3rd. Threatening to arrest the Adjutant of the 1 Infantry, at the time and place stated in the foregoing specifications, for not recognising him Captain Amelung as Commanding Officer, Capt. Jones his Senior Officer being present.

Specification 4th.. Issuing to the Adjutant Lieut Thomas S. Rogers 1 Infantry on the 2d day of May 1817, at Cantonment Baton Rouge, a written order, purporting to be a regimental order, signed by him Captain F. L. Amelung, as Commanding Officer, Captain Jones his Senior Officer being present, and actually in Command of the Regiment, a copy of the order is annexed marked No. 1.—

Specification 5th Ordering Captain William Christian then Officer of the day, not to be relieved from his duty as Officer of the day, although expressly ordered thereto by his immediate Commanding Officer Captain John Jones, at the time and place aforesaid

Specification 6th at the time and place aforesaid directed Lieut W. O. Cobbs 1 Infy to receive no orders only from his Captain F. L. Amelung, that he was the Commanding Officer, Capt Jones, Senior

Senior Officer, being then present, and actually in command of the Regiment.

Signed John Jones. Capt 1st Infy

Baton Rouge 2d May 1817.

Additional Specification to 2d Charge.

At the time and place stated in the foregoing specification he Captain Amelung, ordered Captain William Christian, then Officer of the day, in the hearing of Lieutenant Rogers, that he Captain Christian should direct the Sergeant of the guard, not to receive orders from any person, except from him Captain Amelung, and from him Captain Christian, Captain Jones being then present and in actual command of the Regiment. —

Signed Jno Jones. Capt 1 Infy

Baton Rouge 2 May 1817. ¼ past 5. o'clk

Col.

Sir

You will detail one subaltern, one sergeant, two Corporals and thirty privates, for the purpose of burying the late Lieut. Roberts of the Corps of Artillery, to morrow morning at ten o'clock.

(signed) Ferd. L. Amelung

Lieut. Rogers — Capt. 1 Inf. Comdg.

1 Inf.

Additional charge and specification preferred by Captain John Jones 1st Regt. of Infantry, against Captain F. L. Amelung 1st Regt. Inf.

Charge. Breach of Arrest.

Specification 1st Being at Cantonment Baton Rouge on the 2d of May 1817, he Captain Amelung did issue a written order to Lieut. Th. S. Rogers, Adjutant 1st Infy., purporting to be a regimental order signed by him Captain Amelung as Commanding Officer (Copy of which order is annexed to the original charges marked (No 1) he Captain Amelung been previously ordered into arrest by Captain John Jones, his immediate Commanding Officer.

Specification 2nd At the time and place aforesaid he Capt. F. L. Amelung offered to give to Lieut. Trueman Corps 1 Inf. a written order directing him to do the duty of Adjutant (Lieut Rogers the Adjutant not being in Quarters) he Capt. Amelung, having been previously ordered into arrest by Captain Jones his immediate Commanding Officer.

(Signed) Jno Jones Capt 1 Inf.

Second additional Charge and Specification preferred by Capt John Jones 1 Inf. against Captain F. L. Amelung 5 Regt. of Inf.

Charge (Unofficerlike Conduct.

Specification. Being at the Cantonment at Baton Rouge on the 8th of May 1817, he Captain Amelung being in arrest and Confined to the chain of Sentinels did state in the hearing of Brevt Capt Beard 1 Inf. and other officers, that he did not thank the Damn'd Rascal, who took his irons off (Captain Jones having ordered his (Capt Amelungs irons off on the 6th of May 1817) that he did not curse Capt Jones, when he was commanding Officer, but he had a right to do it now, telling Capt Grey at the same time, to take notice, that he did not curse his commanding officer, Capt Grey, being then in Command of the Regiment.

(signed) Jno Jones. Capt 1 Infy

The Court having passed upon the several charges and specifications, pronounce the following sentence.

That the prisoner Captain Ferdinand L. Amelung of the first regiment of Infantry, under the 7th and 77th articles of war, be Dismissed the service of the United States.

But the Court in consequence of the uniform go conduct of the prisoner, the wrong impression he seems to have entertained as to his right to command at the time, and under the circumstances, the mutiny is charged to have been committed, the absence of all intention on the part of the prisoner to to commit the Offence of which he is found guilty; as well as the 77th Art. of War leaving no discretion with the Court, after finding him Guilty of a breach of Arrest, and this Offence having been the Consequence of the former mistaken right, induce the Court to recommend him to the President of the United States, as a fit and proper object of mercy.

The Court beg leave further to add, that whilst they have no doubt of the right of a Superior officer, on the sick report, to command at pleasure, his inferiors, yet they think it a responsibility that should be assumed with much caution and delicacy by such sick officer. And the Court are further of opinion, that in no case, will an inferior be justifiable in disobeying the orders of his superior officer, unless such superior officer, may have been pronounced by the Medical Staff, or other competent authority, to be disqualified for command from Insanity.—

Attest.   Ro. C Nicholas. Col & Presdt.

Wm. O Winston. Judg: Advt. U S A.—

The President of the United States approves the proceedings, and conformably to the recommendation of the Court supersedes the sentence. Captain Armstrong will therefore be released from his arrest and return to duty in the Army.

By Order

D. Parker
Adjt. Genl.

Note. No other copy of this order is sent out from this office. D. Parker Adjt. G.

Col. Butler

General Order

October 25th 1817.

Case of Captain

F. L. Amelung.

Cashiered — Regt.

Sentence superseded

by the President

Adjt & Insp. Gen. office
25th October 1817.–

General Order

The resignation of Capt. J. Mountjoy of the 8th Infantry is accepted to take effect 25th September 1817.–

By order

J. Parker
A. & I. Genl

Note. No other copy is sent out

General Order

25th October 1817.

Resignation of Capt
Mountjoy.

Department of War,
October 27th. 1817.

Sir,

The Superintendent of Indian Trade, having represented to this Department the expediency of removing his Factory to the point on Red river which is called Sulphur Fork, I have to request that you would order a Sergeants guard to be stationed at that point, to be subject to the control of the Factor, for the purpose of protecting the Factory, and of aiding and assisting in putting up the necessary buildings. While employed on extra duty, the men will be entitled to the usual extra allowance, which will be paid to them by the Factor.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Yr. Obt. Servant,
Geo: Graham

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville.

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The Adjt Genl. write
order as within
Jn. Glassele
A.D.C.

from the Secy of War
respecting a Sergeants
Guard to be sent to the
Factor on Red river

27th Octr. 1817

Order given to
Genl. Smith. 1st Decr.
1817

Department of War,
October 30th 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of my answer to General Gaines' communication, which was dated on the 1st instant.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obt. Servant,
Geo: Graham

Major General
Andrew Jackson.

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from Secy of War
Enclosing his letter to
Genl. Gaines respecting
the movement against
the Seminole Indians

30th Octr 1817

Recd 29th Novr 1817

Noted 1st Decr 1817

Copy

Adjt & Insp Genl Office

31st October 1817

Sir,

The acting Secretary of War directs that you supply the detachment of recruits of your Regiment now at Baltimore with every thing requisite for their occupying a seperate post & that you land them at St Marys Georgia to be stationed at Point Peter. This arrangement is adopted in consequence of the movement of your Regiment to Fort Scott which Gen: Gaines advises the War Dept he has ordered and the necessity of having a larger force on the sea board frontier of Georgia:-

Colo: Brooke reported to me by letter from Norfolk on the 17th instant that he was on his way to Baltimore: to repair to the head quarters of the 4th by water. The War Department wishes that he may be left in command at St Marys.-

Lieut Thorne starts from this place for Baltimore tomorrow this will give three officers to the detachment & after landing them will leave you at liberty to repair to the head quarters of your Regiment- Colo: Bumford informs me that all the necessary equipment can be furnished by the ordnance officer at Baltimore.-

Transmit an estimate for funds & report the time in you will be able be able to start from Baltimore.-

If the vessel you have chartered will not land the men at St Marys on the terms agreed for the alabama you must give her up & take another.-

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your obt Servt
Sig'd D. Parker
Adjt & Insp Genl

Colo. Wm King
4th Infy

From ~~Secy War~~
Genl Parker
to Col. King

Adjt & Insp Generals Offce
31st Oct 1817

Sir

The acting Secretary of War directs that you supply the detachment of recruits of your Regt. now at Baltimore for every thing requisite for their occupying a separate Post and that you land them at St Marys, Ga. to be stationed at Point Petre - this arrangement is adopted in consequence of the movement of your Regt. to Fort Scott which Genl. Gaines advised the War Department he has ordered and the necessity of having a larger force on the Sea Board frontier of Georgia.

Col Brooke reported to me by letter from Norfolk on the 17th inst. that he was on his way to Baltimore to repair to the Head Quarters of the 4th by water - The War Department wishes that he may be left in command at St Marys.

Lieut Shomo starts from this place for Baltimore tomorrow this will give three Officers to the detachment and after landing them will leave you at liberty to repair to the Head Quarters of your Regiment. Col Bomford informs me that all the necessary Equipments can be furnished by the Ordnance Officer at Baltimore. Transmit me an Estimate for funds and report the time you will

will be able to start from Baltimore

If the vessel you have chartered will not land the men at St Marys on the terms agreed for the Alabama, you must give her up and take another.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obt Servant
(Signed) D Parker
Adjt & Ins Genl

Col Wm King
4th Infantry

order

Adjutant and Inspector Genl
to Col. King
Octr. 31. 1818

Copy

Adjt. & Insp. Genl. Office
21st October 1817.—

Sir.

Both the Surgeons Mates of your Regiment are made Hospital Mates. — The letter of appointment for Dr. Meaid is sent to Genl. Smith at St. Louis in whose command it is understood he is now serving — Doctor Arthur Nelson is appointed mate of your Regiment & will start from this place to report to you in person in about ten days — Please to forward the enclosed to Dr. Reiley who is to report to Colo. Butler Adjt. Genl. S.D. — An order containing the promotions and all appointments since the last list of May will be issued in a day or two when a copy will be sent to you.—

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Obdt. Servt.
(Sigd.) D Parker
Adjt. & Insp. Genl.

Colo. R. C. Nicholas
8th Infy
Lexington
Ky

6852

From
Gen Parker
31st October
1817

Nov-3rd 1817

To Major Wm Peacock have been delivered the two mulattoes belonging to him called Jerry & Joe who had fled to this place. And the Governor of Pensacola feels highly gratified in having it in his power to attend to the recommendation+ of his Excellency Major Genl. Jackson; And as to the other officers of this post, they will always feel much pleasure in being useful, in any manner in their power, to the Citizens of the United States.

Pensacola 3rd Novr 1817

Governor of Pensacola
José Masot

+ to comply with the wishes of, or to oblige Major Genl Jackson.

6854

Al Mayor Guillermo Peacock se le han entregado los dos mulatos de su pertenencia llamados Jerry y Joe que aqui se habian refugiado; y ha sido muy grato al Gobernador de Panzacola haber estado en su arbitrio de poder atender à la recomendacion de S. E. el Mayor General Jackson, y tanto él como los demas oficiales de esta guarnicion se complaceran siempre en ser utiles en lo que puedan à los Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

Panzacola 3 de Noviembre de 1817

El Gob.r de Panzacola

José Masot

from the Governor
of Pensacola (Jose
Masot) acknowledging
the receipt of Major Genl.
Jackson's recommendation
in favor of Major
Wm. Peacock, & stating
that his case would
attended to

---

requires no answer
3 Nov. 1817

Waterloo Farm, near Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia.
6th November 1817

Sir,

I am desirous of obtaining all the information I can on the subject of agriculture. For this purpose I apply to those whose industry and experience, skilfully employed, have acqired for them extensive knowledge. I therefore desire you to be so kind as to communicate to me fully and particularly, by letter, your practice of any branch of husbandry that has been successfully and profitably pursued by you—such as the planting and preserving of apple, peach and plumb orchards—the raising of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats—the cultivation of wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp, flax, indigo, peas, beans, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, clover and grasses—the best practicable method, adapted to this country, of draining and irrigating land—recovering the fertility and strength of worn and waste land—inclosing with rails, stones, ditches, or live fences—the most serviceable and convenient ploughs; their forms, and the manner of using them—drilling and broadcasting seeds—clearing land—ginning cotton—threshing grain—distilling apples, peaches, corn & rye—feeding away straw, shucks, and other offal, &c. On subjects where you do not possess knowledge by experience, I will thank you to give me such information as you have of the approved practice of others. It being my design to compile and publish the most valuable information on these subjects that I receive, your early compliance with my request may prove a public benefit, and greatly oblige your fellow-citizen

DAVID P. HILLHOUSE.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, will very much oblige me, by attending to the request I have proposed above, at those intervals when he may momentarily lay aside the sword and assume the Share. When

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the soldier is absorbed in the cares of husbandry, will he not still render a general or special benefit, by communicating on the science of agriculture? I have ventured to address this paper to Gen. Jackson, for I have understood he is an extensive, practical & successful planter— and any assistance or authority from such a respectable source, will be pleasing to myself and others. I design my work to embrace the practice of agriculture in N. & S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi & Alabama, and hope to benefit by the aid of so distinguished a citizen, to whom ~~a~~ this homely letter is sent, with little ceremony, but much respect.

David P. Hillhouse

6858

WAS GEO
NOV 11

[illegible] 25

Private

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee.

Mail

Letter from David P. Hillhou
on the subject of Agricultu
Dated Waterloo Farm ne
Washington, Wilkes County
Georgia 6th November 181

3600
114½
665¾
3991 20)18 00

Department of War,

Novemr. 6th. 1817.

Sir,

Your letter of the 17th. instant has been received and submitted to the President. The deputation from the Cherokees of the Arkansaw will be received, and proper respect paid to them and their representations.

The surveys made by Genl. Coffee, I understand, have not yet been received at the land office; so soon as they are, a part of the lands will be advertised for sale, and the sales continued in succession, until the whole of the lands are sold. Such an arrangement will, however, be made as not to bring more than from twenty to thirty township into the market, every three weeks.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect;
your Obedt. Servant.
Geo: Graham

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tennee. —

6859

from
Secy of War
respecting sale of public
lands &c

6th. Novr. 1817

Recd. 29th. Novr. 1817

Noted 1st Decr. 1817

November. 1817_

Adjt. & Insp. Genl. Office

8th November 1817.

Sir.

Some officers of the Division Staff have asked explanation of the regulation allowing quarters & fuel and I have submitted the fifth article under that head to the War Dept. and have now to advise you, for the information of such gentlemen as may be affected by it, that one room is allowed as an office with two cords of wood per Month from November to May in each year to the Adjutant Genl. to the Inspector Genl. to the Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl. to the Surgeon & to the Judge Advocate doing duty at head quarters & charged with the correspondence of the General relative to their several departments in his Division.—

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Obt. Servt.
D. Parker
Adjt. & Insp. Genl.

The Adjutant Genl.
South Division

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From
Genl Parker
8th November
1812

Chickasaw Nation 8th of Novr 1817

Friend & Brother
we have waited since the treaty in
great hopes of an agent being sent us that we could
place some confidence in as we had Every assurance
of such a one we then was at a loss to know —
who to recommend though the one that would have
been our Choice was then present Majr James Neelly
who is still our Choice if our father the president
Could fit see to give us that Choice he served us one
as our Agent and we had no cause to find fault with him
but he was taken from us and
we do not know why but, believe it was done
by some person that was his Enemy or to get their
Ends Answered.

you know very well the present Agent
has not the confidences of our nation nor does
his conduct in the least merit it

Our wish is that you would be so
friendly towards us as to recommend a proper
person for our Agent as we place Every Confidence
in your Judgement and our wish falls on
Majr James Neelly if we can get him as we
are acquainted with him and know he knows the
duty of an Agent and has the full confidence
of this nation if you will be good Enough

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represent our necessity to our father you can Enclose this letter to accompany your representation and beleave us to be your good

Friends and Brothers

Ettissue mingo his X mark speaker to the nation

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Interpretation and the voice and wish of this Nation

James Colbert
as Interpreter

from Teshuamingo
8th Nov 1817

Recd 31st Decr 1817

Ansd 31st Decr 1817

Hd. Qrs. Fort Gaines Ga
November 9th 1817

General,

The first Brigade arrived at this post last night, having been delayed for several days constructing bridges and causeways upon the new road; which is now so far completed as to render the movement of waggons and other carriages safe and easy. The estimated distance from Montgomery to this place is one hundred and eighty six miles. The road is I think, considerably better than that by Fort Mitchell and Manacs.

Previous to my leaving the Conaka I ascertained that the accounts I had received respecting the seminola Indians being at Pensacola, were incorrect — and that the number of Indians of different tribes there did not exceed what had been usual at this season of the year. This statement was soon after confirmed by Mr. Denson and the interpreter, Cornels. The latter however states that he had seen and conversed with the hostile party of Uchee warriors, part of whom killed Johnston & Magaskey and Mr. Glass. They

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They now consist of about thirty warriors, or thirty five— They were a few days past at the mouth of Yellow water. had several stolen horses which they offered for sale and declared their determination to be always hostile towards our citizens.

From Major Twiggs I learn that he has received information upon which he places reliance that the Indians have recently had a meeting at the Mickasukee town, of near 2700 warriors, where it was determined they would attack us as soon as we should cross the Flint river.

Although I put little faith in their threats and believe their numbers to be overrated, yet I deem it proper, keeping an eye to the safe side, to be provided with additional force; and have therefore desired the Governor of Georgia to send me the Regiment of Infantry and squadron of Cavalry held in readiness for that purpose — for in a war with savages I think little should be hazarded: as every little advantage which we suffer them to acquire, tends to add, in an extraordinary degree to their strength and confidence.

The bad health of Major Vandeventer Dy Q. master Genl having deprived me of his services, I have had some difficulty in obtaining supplies. Captain Bee of the 7th Infantry, has, very usefully, as far as his means would enable him, supplied the place of the Major. But the funds of the department are now nearly exhausted, and I have been compelled to apply to the department of war for Ten thousand Dollars to pay the expence of transportation, forrage &c. for the Militia of Georgia, and the regular force under my command.

I am happy to have it in my power to correct an erronious impression which has prevailed, respecting the tract of country I have just passed through— and about which little has been known or published. From Montgomery to Pea River near 110 miles the country is but a pine barren, excepting for a few miles on the Conaka, where there are about twenty sections of good second rate low grounds within from one to five miles of the road. But from Pea river to this place near 76 miles the land is all fit for cultivation — some first rate, but for the most part second rate upland with Hickory red oak and pine — It lies well, and appears to be finely watered. The road to Hartford in Georgia will be completed as soon as our Indian affairs are adjusted. The distance is about 120 miles — making the whole distance from Montgomery to Hartford 306 miles.

I have the honor to be
most respectfully
Your Obdt. Servt.

Edmund P. Gaines

To Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South.

from
General E. P. Gaines
announcing his
arrival at Ft. Gaines with
the 1st Brigade

9th Novr. 1817

Copy forwarded to the
Secy of War 16th Decr 1817

Head Quarters New Orleans
Nov. 9. 1817

Major General Jackson,

Dear Sir,

The order you gave me to proceed to Wn directs me to go late in Nov. or the early part of Decr. —

The Ohio is now ready for sailing and probably will be off in a day or two — My anxiety to accomplish as early as possible the objects of your orders has induced me to take some time since, on board the Ohio a passage. When I first engaged it, I supposed she would not start until the 20. But her Cargo having been very speedily procured she is up for to day

6866

and probably will be off before the 15. but I presume
will not leave the river till after that time —
Every thing however will depend on the winds
& waves. Under these circumstances I hope you
will not think my departure premature —

While at Washington it will afford me
pleasure from time to time to recieve your
instructions and views relative to subjects
connected with my Command here.
And I shall on all occasions study your
interests and sustain your well earned
reputation.

With the course pursued in relation
to the Court of Inquiry I am perfectly
satisfied.

I have under existing circumstances at the Eastward given orders for two Comps. to march and reinforce Mobile and if necessary to move as far as the Perdido should there be indications of a partisan warfare on the part of the Florida Indians against that point of my frontier -

This movement is not founded on any intelligence I have recd. I have simply taken precautionary measures in consequence of the movement of Maj. Genl. Gaines.

I have the honor to be
most respectfully
Yr very ob Sert
E. W. Ripley

from
General Ripley
announcing his departure
for Washington. &c. &c.

dated N. Orleans Novr. 9th
& postmarked Philidelphia
3d Decr. 1817

Recd. 25th Decr. 1817

Requires no answer

Sir

Department of War
19th November 1817

I am instructed by the President to direct you to repair, immediately, to Point Petre. The enclosed copies of letters addressed to Lieut Col. Bankhead and to the Governor of Georgia, will advise you of the object of this order, and the necessity of a prompt execution of it.

If previously to reaching Point Petre, you should be advised of the abandonment, or surrender of Amelia Island, you will then exercise your discretion as to the Point which you may select for your Head Quarters.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect
Your Obt Servant

(Signed) Geo. Graham

Major General
Edmund P. Gaines }

6868

No. 1

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
January 12th. 1818.—

Department of War
12th November 1817

Sir

I am instructed by the President to direct you to repair immediately to Point Petre. The enclosed copies of letters addressed to Lieut Colonel Bankhead and to the Governor of Georgia, will advise you of the object of this order, and the necessity of a prompt execution of it.

If previously to reaching Point Petre, you should be advised of the abandonment, or surrender of Amelia Island, you will then exercise your discretion as to the Point which you may select for your Head Quarters.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Yr. Obt. Servant
(Signed) Geo Graham

Major General
Edmund P Gaines

6869-70

(Copy)

Paymaster General's Office,
City of Washington
Novemr. 12th 1817.

Sir,

In answer to your note of the   instant, calling for "a statement of the monies remitted to the Battalion and regimental paymasters for the payments to be made by them respectively for the months of September and October 1817" I have the honor to submit what follows, namely

Funds have been placed in the hands of Mr. Leslie, P.M. of the Corps of Engineers and Military Academy at West point, for the pay of that Corps & Academy for the months of Septemr. & October 1817, as also the sum of 7,200 dollars on account of an advance of three months subsistence to the Cadets of the Academy.

Funds have not been remitted directly by me to Mr. Gates, P.M. of the Regiment of Light Artillery for the months of September & October 1817, because of the inquiries which have been instituted into his Conduct as paymaster, and because of the reports and statements I have already made to you on that subject; but I have remitted to Brig. Genl. Miller at Boston 12,000 under date of October the 14th 1817, and 8,000 more under date of the 10th of Novemr. 1817, to be distributed discretionally by him between paymasters Gates and Townsend; of which he has already notified me, that the sum of 10,000 has been placed in the hands of the former, and 2,000 in those of the latter. I have moreover remitted to Mr. Townsend 11,000 dollars under date of the 1st of November 1817, which by his letter of the 6th instant, he states will be sufficient to complete his payments to the 31st ult.

Funds have been placed at the disposal of Satterlee Clark, Battalion and District paymaster, for the pay of the troops of paymaster Lawrence's district in New York to the 31st of Octr. 1817: None have been furnished specifically for the pay of the troops of Mr. Clark's own district for those two months, because he has been absent on the duty of paying Mr. Lawrence's; it is possible, however, that he may pay a part of his district as he returns from New York, out of any surplus funds that may remain unapplied in his hands, or out of the proceeds of bills which he may draw on me.

Mr. Gwynne, Battalion and District paymaster at Detroit, is in funds to pay the troops of his district to the last of October, and he reports to me that Messrs. Phillips and Larned, paymasters of the 3d & 5th regiments of Infantry, have funds sufficient to pay those regiments to the 31st of August, 1817: They have sent me no estimates for Septemr. and October; except in the case of Mr. Larned, to whom a remittance has been made.

Funds have been remitted to Joseph Woodruff, Battalion and District paymaster in South Carolina, for the pay of the troops of his district to the 31st of October 1817.

From Leroy Opie, Battalion and District paymaster at Norfolk in Virginia, I have received no estimate for Septemr. & Octr. 1817, of course have remitted no funds.

To Carey Nicholas, Battalion and District paymaster, who has been ordered up from New Orleans to Nashville in Tennessee, I have remitted 8,000 dollars, under date of Septemr. the 9th 1817, to meet him at that place; the receipt of which is not yet acknowledged.

In the hands of Simeon Knight, Battalion and District paymaster at New Orleans, the following sums have been placed, since his appointment in May last, namely

16th May 1817, Remitted	10,000.
14th Oct. 1817. Paid his bill in favor of B. Morgan for	10,000.
Received of me thro' Genl. Ripley, per his letter of the 23d of Sept. 1817.	5,000.
Septemr. 9th 1817, Remitted	15,000.
Novemr. 10 - 1817 Do.	40,000.
Dollars	80,000.

Understanding from Major General Ripley, that paymasters Gibbs of the 1st Infy. and Wright of the 8th were about to be ordered away from New Orleans, I have lately placed the payment of all the troops in that quarter under the charge of Col. Knight.

On the subject of additional funds for Mr. Gibbs P.M. of the 1st Regt. of Infy. I have nothing further to offer than what has been already communicated to you - He has been ordered to this city by Genl. Ripley.

Mr. Albright, paymaster of the 2d Regt. of Infy. and District paymaster at Utica in New York, has been supplied with funds for the pay of the troops of his regiment and district to the 31st of October 1817.

No funds have as yet been provided for the 4th

Regt. of Infantry for the months of Septemr. and Octr. 1817, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Randolph, paymaster of that Regiment: I have written to him sometime since to know whether he will continue to act as paymaster or not, altho' he has resigned as an officer of the line, and his answer, when received, will guide me with regard to the remittance of additional funds, which; in case he does not continue to serve, will be placed in the hands of his successor, who is not yet designated, or of some other paymaster.

Funds have been remitted to Mr. Wetmore, P.M. of the 6th. Regt. of Infy. for the pay of that Regt. to the 31st. ultimo.

Twenty thousand dollars have been placed in the hands of Mr. Hogan lately appointed paymaster of the 7th. Regt. of Infy. on account of the pay of that regiment; with regard to the payments previously made to this regiment by his predecessor in office, I beg leave to refer you to reports already submitted by me to you.

I have nothing further to offer respecting the 8th. Regiment of Infy than what is contained in the communications heretofore made by me to you, excepting that Mr. Wright, the paymaster, has received of me through Genl. Ripley, as appears by the General's letter of Sept. the 23d.—
1817 . . . . 4,300.—
that I have paid his bill of the 27th. of Sept. 1817, in favor of
Benjamin Morgan for . . . . 10,000.—
Drs. 14,300.—
and that he has been ordered to repair to this city by Genl. Ripley.

On the 14th. of July 1817, I received of Mr. Gantt, P.M. of the regiment of Riflemen, an estimate of the pay of the troops at the posts on the upper parts of the Mississippi river and its tributary waters amounting to 144,633 dollars, calculated to pay them to the 31st of August 1817, since which I have placed at his disposal the following sums, namely—

July 23d 1817, advanced him here	90,000.—
Octo 28th 1817, Paid his bill of the 15 Sept. 1817 in favor of Kane & bill for	20,000.—
which with 30,000 dollars previously remitted to him at St Louis, under date of the 23d of May, 1817, the receipt of which is not yet acknowledged, forms an	30,000.—
Aggregate of	140,000.—

dollars; and I am not without hopes, that he will find it sufficient to complete his payments to the 31st of October 1817. I have received no estimate from him for September and October.—

I am very respectfully
&c. &c.
(Signed) Robert Brent,
P. M. Genl.

To the Honble.
George Graham,
Actg Secy of War.

6873-4

Copy/

Department of War,
12 Novemr. 1817.

Sir,

I am instructed by the President to direct you to repair, immediately, to Point Petre. The enclosed copies of letters addressed to Lieut. Colonel Bankhead, (marked B & C) and to the Governor of Georgia, (marked [illegible]) will advise you of the object of this order, and the necessity of a prompt execution of it. If previously to reaching Point Petre, you should be advised of the abandonment or surrender of Amelia Island, you will then exercise your discretion as to the point which you may select for your Head Quarters.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) George Graham.

Major Genl.
Edmund P. Gaines,

6875

No. 5

Enclosed by the Secy of War
13th Novr 1817

A.

(Copy) (Confidential) Extract from

Department of War,

Novem^r. 12^th. 1817.

Sir,

I am instructed by the President to direct you to repair immediately to Point Petre with the effective force under your Command, leaving only an officer and a few men as a guard at Forts Moultrie and Johnson. Captain Wilson has been ordered to repair with his Company, now at Fort Johnston, North Carolina, to Point Petre, and a detachment of new recruits under the Command of Capt. Hook, who was on his route to join the fourth Infantry, has also been ordered to that place. The troops enumerated above, and those now stationed at Point Petre, will constitute a force of more than two hundred men, of which you will take Command until the arrival of Gen^l. Gaines.

A remittance of five thousand dollars has been made to your battalion quarter master, whom you will take with you, and you will make requisitions for the necessary supply of provisions on the Contractors agents. — It will be advisable take from Charleston a supply of salted meat, and a sufficient quantity of fuel and hard bread to serve two hundred ~~men~~ fifty men more for thirty days at least.

The tract of land at Point Petre, formerly rented by the United States, has been purchased, and will afford the fuel

and

and lumber that may be required for your Command. —

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) George Graham.

Col. James Bankhead,
Charleston,
S. Ca. —

Copy // (Confidential) Extract

Department of War,
12th Novemr. 1817.

Sir,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the President, that the persons who have lately taken possession of Amelia Island, have done it without the sanction of any of the Spanish colonies or of any organized government whatever, and for purposes unfriendly to and incompatible with the interests of the United States, he has decided to break up that establishment, and take temporary possession of Amelia Island: for this purpose, the troops ordered to assemble at point Petre, will cooperate with the Naval force which has been ordered to St Marys under the command of Captain Henly.

It is the anxious wish of the President, that this should be accomplished without the effusion of blood, and he confidently hopes that the force destined for the purpose, will be of such an imposing character as to induce those persons who now have the military occupation of the Island, to abandon it without the exercise of force; but if it should be found to be indispensably necessary, force must be used.

You will therefore, immediately on the arrival of Capt. Henly at St. Mary's, and in conjunction with him, dispatch an officer to demand the abandonment of the Island by those who now exercise authority there, and take such other measures as may be deemed proper to obtain the peaceable possession of it, and also for the preservation of the property of those persons who were resident of the Island, when it was first captured by Genl. McGregor. - Should your demand for the evacuation of Amelia be complied with, you will then occupy with a part of your force the position of Fernandina, and take care that the Cannon & other implements of War which belonged to the fort when captured by Genl. McGregor are not taken off.

If peaceable possession of the Island, however, cannot be obtained, and it should be the opinion of Captain Henly and yourself, that your joint forces are not competent to the prompt and certain reduction of the naval and military forces which may then occupy the harbour and port of Fernandina, you will, in that event, make a requisition on Genl. Floyd, or such other officer as may command that Division of the militia of Georgia in which Point Petre is situated, for a force not exceeding five hundred men to be held in readiness to march at a moments warning, and await the arrival of Genl. Gaines, who has been ordered to Point Petre, for ulterior measures.

You will take with you from Charleston, the necessary military stores and such heavy Cannon as may be required for the reduction of the Fort on Amelia Island, in the event of resistance

As no answer has been received to the communications addressed to you from this department on the 17th of July last, it becomes necessary to request that the receipt of this may be acknowledged, and that you also advise this department regularly of your movements.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) George Graham.

Major James Bankhead
Comdg Charleston, S.C.

Enclosed by the Secy. War
13th. Novem. 1817.

order to take
possession of Amelia
Island peaceably if
you can, & forcibly
if you must

C

(Copy) (Confidential)

Department of War,

Novem: 12: 1817.

Sir,

A due regard for the interest of the United States, and in particular for that of the state of Georgia, has induced the President to order a military and naval force to be assembled at St. Marys for the purpose of dispossessing those persons who, it is believed, without authority from any regularly organized government, have forcibly obtained the possession of Amelia Island. — It is the anxious wish of the President, that this object may be accomplished without the effusion of Blood, and it is confidently hoped, that the forces which have been ordered to St. Marys, will be of such an imposing character as to induce those persons who now have possession of Amelia Island, to abandon it without a contest. But if, contrary to every well grounded expectation, resistance should be made, and obstacles be presented which would make the success of an attack, on the part of the United States' forces, in the least doubtful, the Commanding officer of the regular troops will be instructed, in that event, to make a requisition on Genl. Floyd for five hundred men, to be drawn from that part of his division of the Militia of Georgia, which is nearest to point Petre;

and it is, therefore, that the President has deemed it necessary to make the requisition, which has been communicated to you thro' this Department.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) George Graham.

His Excelly.
The Governor of Georgia
Milledgeville -

Department of War,
Novr. 13: 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a letter addressed to Genl. Gaines, with Copies of the communications referred to in that letter.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servant.
Geo. Graham

Note - for the ~~letter~~ letter to Genl, Gaines & the cummunications refered to See Extracts & Copies marked - A. B. C. D -

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tennessee. →

from
Secy. of War
Enclosing Copies of letters
to Major Bankhead,
Govr. of Georgia, & Genl.
Gaines

13th Novr. 1817

Recd. 1st Decr. 1817

Noted. 1st Decr.

Order to Genl. Gaines 12th Nov.

to proceed to Point Petre.

To Gov. Georgia to furnish
500 militia.

Maj. Bankhead
advising measures necessary
to the occupation of Amelia
Island

Orders to take poss-
-session of Amelia
Island by force if
not peaceably surren-
-dered

Ship Ohio
Fort St Phillip
Nov 13. 1817

Major Genl Jackson

Dear Sir

I shall probably arrive at the Balize tonight & put to sea tomorrow. I have made every arrangement for my command during my absence. I have come nearly thus far in a Boat with Judge Lewis & explored the various points of the river thoroughly. So soon as I arrive at Washington I shall report to you every thing which occurs.

We

We left Gadsden and Majr. Nicholas in Town - they will embark on board the steam boat Etna for the mouth of the Cumberland this week. Knight has recovered and he is ordered to Head Quarters of the Division.

I entreat your instructions from time to time on the subjects which have called me to Wn. and unless I should chance to meet you there I shall communicate every thing which occurs relative to my command.

With the greatest respect
I have the honor
to be
Yr mo obdt
E. W. Ripley

Maj. Genl Jackson

P. S. I intend to be back from the 1. to 15
Feb. I shall not stay at Cv. a day bey
what is necessary. I shall not go to the North
Maj. Kirby goes with me — he has arrangts
to settle and Capt Pechard who is recruiting
at N.O. will discharge his duties in his
ab[illegible] I confided them to P. because
takes no offence from the line —

6886

NEW ORLEANS
NOV 14
25

Major General Jackson
Comdg. S. Division

Nashville
Tennessee

From General Ripley
13th Novr. 1817
Recd. 5th Decr.
Ansd. 9th Decr.

[illegible]

ORLEANS
14

25

Major General Jackson
Comdg. S. Division

Nashville
Tennessee

From General Ripley
13th Novr. 1817
Recd. 5th Decd.
Ansd. 9th Decd.

Adjt & Insp: Genl office
13th November 1817

General Order

The resignation of 2d Lieut J. B. Murdock of the 1st Infy is accepted to take effect 1st of November 1817.–

By Order
D. Parker
A I Genl

Note. Mr. Murdock
has avoided duty
to this time & he
is advised of [illegible]
by a copy
of [illegible]
of this order D. Parker

Col. Butler

6887

General Order
13th November 1817.

Resignation of Lieut
J. B. Murdock

Camp near Fort Gaines
14th Novr 1817

Sir,

I have the Honor herewith to enclose to you Monthly Returns of the 4th & 7th Regiments of Infantry for the Month of October 1817. and a Department Return for the same Month.

Being on the March in a Wilderneſs has prevented these Returns being forwarded sooner.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Yr Obt. Servt.
M. Arbuckle Lieut.
Col. Commdg 8th Mil. Dept.
East of the Alibama.

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl. Southern Divn.
Nashville Tenneſsee

6889

Colo. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl. Southern Divis.
Nashville Tennessee

Mail

Head Quarters, E. S. D. of the South
Fort Scott Georgia 21st November 1817

General,

The first Brigade arrived at this place on the 19th instant. I had previously sent an Indian runner to notify the fowl-town Chief E, ne, he, maut, by, of my arrival, and, with a view to ascertain whether his hostile temper had abated, requested him to visit me - he replied that he had already said to the Commanding officer here, all he had to say, and that he would not come.

He had warned Major Twiggs, not to cross, or cut a stick of wood on the East side of Flint river, alleging [illegible] was his, that he was directed by the powers [illegible] to protect and defend it and should do so. This [illegible] rred to, and his town having continued to [illegible] the last war - having participated as the [illegible] apart in the predatory war carried on for [illegible] against the Georgia frontier, I yesterday detached 250 men (supposed to be about the strength of the town) under the Command of Major Twiggs. with orders to bring to me the chief and warriors and in the event of resistance to treat them as Enemies.

The detachment arrived at the town early this morning and

6891

were instantly fired upon, but without effect. The fir
briskly returned by the detachment, and the Indians put to flig
with the loss of four warriors slain - and as there is reason
to believe many more wounded.

It is with deep regret I have to add that a woman
was accidentally shot with some warriors in the act of
forcing their way through our line formed for the purpose
of arresting their flight. The unfortunate woman had a
blanket fastened round her (as many of the warriors had)
which amidst the smoke in which they were enveloped, rend-
=ered it impossible as I am assured by the officers present,
to distinguish her from the warriors.

Among the articles found in the house of th
was a British uniform coat (Scarlet)
gold Epaulettes, and a certificate s
Captain of Marines, "Robert White, in
Nichols," stating that the Chief "had a
and faithfull friend to the Britis

Major Twiggs reports that the officers and
the detachment generally performed their duty with zeal
and propriety.

The reports of friendly Indians concur in estimating
the number of hostile warriors including the red sticks & seminoles at more than two

usand; besides the blacks amounting to near four
creasing by runaways from Georgia.
dred men. They have been promised, as several Indians inform me, assistance from the British at New Providence — this promise though made by Woodbine, is relied on by most of the Seminola Indians. I have not a doubt but they will sue for peace as soon as they find their hopes of british aid to be be without foundation.

I regret to be under the necessity of saying to you that Major Muhlenburg with the detachment and supplies sent around by water, has not yet arrived —
have I heard of his having entered the river.
have been in the river for several
out my being able to hear of it.

I have the honor to be most resp
Your obdt. Servt.

Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief
Division of the south.

[illegible] besides the blacks amounting to near four
hundred warriors by information from Georgia
and [illegible] They have been furnished with
[illegible] supplies from the British at [illegible] — the
[illegible] through [illegible] Woodbine, or [illegible]
of the Seminole Indians. I have not a doubt but
they will run for peace as soon as they find their hopes
of British aid to be without foundation.

[illegible] the result of [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have the honor to be [illegible]

Your Obt Servt

Edmund P. Gaines

Maj. General
Andrew Jackson
Commanding the
Division of the South.

from General [illegible]
mentioning the
the Four [illegible]
21st Novem[illegible]

Copy forwarded [illegible]
Secy of War 16 [illegible]
& acknowledged on s[illegible]

1817

Department of War,
November 24th. 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Colonel Butler, covering the very able & lucid Topographical report made by Mr. Young, Assistant Topographical Engineer, and am happy to find that you will be able to get a good road, but regret that it will pass through a line of Country that promises to afford so little good land. —

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obt. Servant,
Geo: Graham

Major General
Andrew Jackson.

6893

from
Secy of War
acknowledging the receipt
of Capt. Young's Topo.
Report.

24th Novr 1817

requires no answer

Fort Montgomery Alabama Territory Novr. 25 1817

Honl. Sr.

Such have been the Attention, Kindness, Benevolence and Honour shewn Me by his Excellency, who commands the Southern Division & the honourable Gentleman, who is the Adjutant & Inspector General of the same together with their beloved Ladies that I feel under every Obligation to pay my sincere Acknowledgements & present to them the present Lines. When I left Nashville, which was on the first of Octob. I calculated to be here by the 15th. But owing to bad Weather, to bad Roads, especially thro the Indian Nations, & other unavoidable Delays I was unable to get to this Place untill the Evening of the 22d. On arriving here I found, as I was previously informed I Should, that General Gaines with the Army was gone from this Fort for Fort Scott, it being necessary that I should report to him I followed him to Fort Crawford where I overtook the Army & the Gen. with them. I found Gen. Gains, as I was told by Gen. Jackson I Should a Gentleman & indeed an exceeding worthy Man— Long & tedious as my Journey had been I gave Gen. Gaines to understand that I was perfectly willing to accompany him in his March, indeed, to tell the Truth, it was, at that Time, my Choice; Gen Gaines treated Me with great Candor and in the Conversation had on the Subject convinced & satisfied me that it was best I Should return to this Post & attend to my Duty here untill further Orders— Having received the proper Orders I returned to this Post on the 7th. of the present Month. On the 9th which was the Sabbath I began the Celebration of public & divine Worships which Service I have continued on each Sabbath since. The few Soldiers here, the Soldiers Families who remain here together with the Citizens who attend make Me a respectable Congregation & to my great Satisfaction they attend with Strict Regularity & Propriety. Together with the Service I am very careful to visit the Hospital & pay Attention to the few Sick we have while I am happy to observe that none have died since I came.

On the 10th I instituted & commenced my School. It conſiſts of more than 20 Scholars. This Undertaking appears to be very pleaſing to all who are acquainted with it— My School I am ſatiſfied makes good Progreſs & flouriſhes well— I entertain flattering Hopes that I ſhall be uſeful in this Employment & by my Inſtructions in Literature & Morals prepare a Number of Youths & dear little Chil=dren to be profitable to themſelves & uſeful to Society who otherwiſe probably ~~who~~ would have remained unhappily in Ignorance.

Tho I expect not to be again at Naſhville I cannot forget the agreeable Acquaintance I made there & the many Kindneſses I received while I was in that Place & its Neighbourhood, eſpecially the very honourable & generous Treatment I received from my much beloved Gen. Jackſon & his Lady at their Houſe & at the Houſes of a Num=ber of precious friends in that Vicinity. I know that Gen. Jackſo cannot endure Flattery: but I muſt be allowed to ſay concerning him that I admire the Hero & love the Man. My Heart and Affections are with the Army & if Gen. Gaines has Occaſion to Chaſ=tiſe the Savages whom He has gone to viſit I hope & truſt the Work will be done ſo effectually that the Blow will never need to be repeated on thoſe tawney Wretches. My conſtant & fervent Prayers are offered up for the Proſperity Succeſs & Safety of my Brethren in Arms. At the writing of this Letter I am in perfect good Health and have been ſo ever Since I left Naſhville. All Things are in excellent Order here. Believing it to be right & for the beſt that Gen. Jackſon ſhould know where I am & how I employ my Time I requeſt of You to make known to him the Contents of this Letter. Wiſhing You & all Friends with You the Enjoyment of all need Good I Subſcribe myſelf as I really am your Sincere Friend

Aaron Jordan Booge

P.S. When ſpeaking to Gen. Gaines on the Subject of my propoſed School [illegible] I obſerved to him that I had mentioned the Subject to Gen Jackſon & that Gen Jackſon was pleaſed with the Propoſal but was apprehenſive that I ſhould fail of my Object for Want of Children at the Fort. Gen Gaines Smiled & particularly enjoined it on Me when I made a communication to the Gen. that I ſhould tell him, that He (Gen Gaines) ſuppoſed that the Reaſon that He thot there not children here Sufficient for a School was becauſe he had none himſelf but that the Gen was miſtaken they had them Plenty

6896

by the 10th instant & remain [illegible]

[illegible] understanding appears to be very pleasing that

you are acquainted with it — [illegible]

[illegible]

Shall be effected in this Employment & by my information in

Literature & Heads prepare a Number of Youths & have little Idea

them to be profitable to themselves & useful to Society who otherwise

probably ~~we~~ would have remained unhappily in Ignorance.

[illegible] to be again at Nashville [illegible]

[illegible] many kindnesses [illegible]

[illegible] especially the very

[illegible] received from my [illegible]

[illegible] & at the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] be [illegible]

[illegible] the Nam[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] will never need to the [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible]

[illegible] Jackson in [illegible]

[illegible] have been to very

[illegible] excellent [illegible]

[illegible] where I am [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] you & all Friends with you the Enjoyment of

[illegible] I subscribe myself & I really am your sincere friend

[illegible]

[illegible] on the subject of my proposed [redacted] [illegible] to

[illegible] Gen Jackson & that Gen Jackson was pleased with the

[illegible] apprehensive that I should fall of my Object for want of Children at the

[illegible] particularly enjoined it on the [illegible] to make a communication to

[illegible] I shall tell him that [illegible] supposed that the reason that the

[illegible] have sufficient for a School was because he had none himself but that

[illegible] they had them [illegible]

Nov: 11 Hoogs to Col.
Butler — dated Nov. 25 — 1817

[illegible]
26th Nov

Free

Col.
Robert Butler
Adjutant & Inspector General
Southern military Division U.S.
Nashville County of Davidson
State of Tennessee [redacted]

Department of War,
Novemr. 26th 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for your information the following papers.

No. 1. A copy of a report made to this department by the paymaster genl. relative to the pay of the army.

No. 2. A statement rendered by the 3d. Auditor, shewing the periods up to which the paymasters have rendered their accounts, the sums then unaccounted for, and those since advanced.

No. 3. Copy of a letter addressed by this department to the paymaster genl.

Funds having been placed in the hands of the paymaster general every two months for the payment of the army; it was confidently hoped that it would have been regularly paid, with the exception of that part of it, which might be stationed at the most remote posts, where it is impracticable to make the payments every two months; but it is apprehended, that the payments have not, and cannot be made with that regularity which is so desirable, unless the regimental and battalion paymasters, are furnished in due time with the muster rolls, on which the payrolls are made out; and furnish, themselves, to the paymaster general every two months, a detailed estimate agreeably to the forms which have been ~~furnished~~ forwarded to all of them; and do render, also, to the proper auditor their accounts and vouchers quarterly: A regulation that will be strictly enforced, not only in relation to paymasters, but as it respects all other

6897 Officers, charged with the disbursement of the public money.

I have made this communication with a view, that you may be fully poſseſsed of the subject, and that you may take such measures in relation to the officers and paymasters under your immediate command, as may obviate as far as may be in your power, those difficulties which have hitherto prevented the regular and punctual payment of the troops.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obed^t. Servant.
Geo: Graham

Major Gen^l.
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tenneſsee.

Hd. Qrs Fort Scott Ga.
November 26. 1817

General,

With a view to ascertain the strength of the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Fowltown, and to reconnoitre the adjacent country, I a few days past detached Lieut colonel Arbuckle with three hundred men. He reports that the Indians had placed themselves in a swamp, out of which about sixty warriors made their appearance near the town; and with the war-whoop commenced a brisk fire upon our troops, which they returned in a spirited manner. The fire continued not more than fifteen or twenty minutes, when the Indians were silenced and forced to retire into the swamp, with a loss which the colonel estimates at six or eight killed and a greater number wounded. We had one man killed and two wounded.

The colonel then selected a site on the east bank of this river, four miles from the town, where I have directed him to throw up a small temporary work, designed for a depot for supplies to be collected in that quarter preparatory

1069

6897-a

to a movement to the Mickasuckee town.

The site is deemed to be the most eligible above the mouth of the river, directly upon the driest and best route to Mickasuckee, and about fifty miles and about fifty miles distant therefrom.

I have the honor to be
most respectfully
Your obdt. servant
E. P. Gaines,

To Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South.

Copy

Department of War,
26. Novem. 1817.

Sir,

I enclose you a statement furnished by the 2d. Auditor, exhibiting the periods up to which the several paymasters have rendered their accounts for the present year, the sums due at that time, and those which have since been advanced to them respectively; and have to request that no further amount be placed in the hands of any of those paymasters, until their accounts and vouchers for the payments made by them previous to the 30th. of September last, be rendered to the proper auditor. You will communicate this instruction to the several battalion and regimental paymasters who are delinquent, and also to the officer commanding the military department in which they may, respectively, be on duty.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) Geo: Graham.

Robert Brent, Esq.
Pay master Genl.

6902

E. P. Gaines,
Major General by Brevt

25

DEC
15

To Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Commander in Chief
Division of the South
Nashville Tennessee

mail.

from Genl. Gaines
Enclosing Lt. Col. Arbuckle's
report of the affair
with the Indians at
Fowl Town
Novr. 26th 1817

Recd. 31st Decr. 1817

Ansd. same date.

DEC
15

E. P. Gaines,
Major General by Brev.
25

To Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Commander in Chief
Division of the South
Nashville Tennessee

mail.

from Genl. Gaines
Enclosing Lt. Col. Arbuckles
report of the affair
with the Indians at
Fowl town
Novr. 26th 1817

Recd. 31st Decr. 1817

Ansd. same date.

Washington 27th November 1817

Dear General

On last Saturday I came here, and since then have seen a copy of the instructions to Major Stephen H Long, the officer sent to Prairie du Chien to Execute the duties of Engineer. The letter of instructions, dated; War Department 16th June signed, Wm. H. Crawford and addressed to Major Stephen H Long. Top.l Engineer N York

Major Long, by said instructions, is required, immediately after being supplyed with the necessary instruments and books, to proceed to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi and report himself to General Smith and under his directions to Execute the duties of Engineer in the planning and constructing of such fortifications on that frontier as the public service shall require. He is instructed to report himself when that service is completed to the War Department for orders. He is instructed, on his route to Prairie du Chien and especially on his return, to Examine or rather view, with a view to topographical purposes, the country thro which he may pass; and is informed that a dispatch on his outward journey is indispensable but few observations of [illegible] will be expected, but that on his return every thing that relates to this branch of Science must be carefully attended to and reported to the War Department. He is also instructed to make a detailed report of his proceedings, exhibiting the number Extent and plans of the different fortifications by him constructed, the situation and form of the country on which they are erected together with every circumstance, which can be interesting in a Military point of view, of the surrounding country. The letter of instructions contains some minor particulars relating to the purchase of instruments and books and to extra pay of the soldiers employed for constructing said Works. The above written contains the substance of the instructions to Major Long so far as they relate to his going to and returning from Prairie du Chien.

The object inducing me to inquire and to write to you respecting this business is that a difference of opinion, if there be any, may be done away and your mind be at rest on this subject. And in order thereto, I beg leave to observe, that the letter of instructions that directs Major Long to proceed to Prairie du Chien to Execute certain duties there, also requires him, when that service is performed, to report himself to the War Department for orders. His return is particularly adverted to; he is required carefully to view the country and report to the War Department every circumstance with a view to topographical purposes. The Mission of Major Long to Prairie du Chien appears, not only to have been, to perform and Execute duties of an Engineer there, but particularly to Examine and view the country, when going and returning. The Major must, by his instructions, have considered himself under orders to return as soon as his duties of Engineering at Prairie du Chien were completed without waiting further orders for his return. Whether you were informed immediately of the movements of Major Long or received a copy of his instructions from the War Office I know not, but

6903

be that as it may — Major Long was ordered to report himself to General Smith of Your division and under his directions to execute certain duties. The Mission of Major Long was for purposes not requiring his long continuance at Prairie du Chien. Without any command at Prairie du Chien except for merely purposes requiring a temporary continuance, his return from thence in consequence of his instructions was an act of duty. this case is not similar to the withdrawing from within Your command and without Your knowledge, the commanding officer of a post. Being but little acquainted with Military rules I will forbear to observe further in this case, only noticing that, so far as I can learn, and my knowledge is from the highest and best authority, I do believe, that, by the Mission of Major Long no disrespect was intended toward You; I therefore hope and trust that Your mind will be at rest and easy respecting that business. I am now to inform You that with the President himself I have the honor of having the conversation respecting You — He did me the honor of putting into my hands a copy of the instructions to Major Long above alluded to, and said I might send a copy to You. that I have not done but a copy is in my possession of that which the President put in my hands. I firmly believe the President entertains and has for You, undiminished every degree of friendship he ever had. His confidence in You remains unimpaired, of this, in my humble opinion, You may rest assured; If I thought otherwise I would write so to You. Cease, I beg You, to trouble Yourself respecting the Mission or rather return of Major Long. The President is Your friend and I think the full knowledge of that will content You. He has lately wrote to You. And now as heretofore I request and intreat You to abandon every idea of [illegible] resigning or retiring — this is no time for You to retire from the service of our country — You have done greatly — more may yet remain for You to do — I will hazard that if You did retire, and afterwards any thing requiring Your exertion did arise, You would regret that You had retired — the President is opposed to Your retiring from the service of our Country, and I [illegible] inform You that Mr W. H. C—— — is also opposed to Your retiring.

I have wrote to You a long letter if any thing expressed in it be otherwise than agreeable to You, excuse me for it, for the letter is dictated by friendship toward You — of which I trust You have no doubt — to have a letter from You will give me great pleasure. accept my sincere wishes for Your health and happiness — I am Dear General

Your Obt St John Rhea

Major Genl Andrew Jackson

Please to acknowledge receipt of this letter

The Hon
John Rhea
To General Jackson
dated 27th No 1817—

Fr John Rhea

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee—

Spanish Bluff

Sir

28th November 1817

Inclosed you will receive Major Muhlenburgs communication which he directed me to forward to you by express from this place. Mr. Hamby informs me that Indians are assembling at the Junction of the River where they intend to make a Stand against those vessels coming up the River should this be the case I am not able to make a Stand against my Command does not exceed forty men and one half sick and without Arms. I leave this immediately

(Signed) R. W. Scott
Lt. 7. Infty

The bearer of this is entitled to three dollars on delivering this letter the Indians have a report here there Indians have beaten the White people

No. 2
from Lt. Scott
November 28. 1817
Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
2d Decr. 1817

Fort Scott

Sir 30 November 1817

Pursuant to your order of the 22d Instant, the Troops placed under my Command Croſsed Flint River and proceeded to Burgeſs Bluff by the way of Fowl Town. The Town which is about Eighteen Miles distant from this place and four from the Bluff we entered on the 23d Instant about 10 O'clock in the morning without Opposition on our approach several signal guns were fired by the Indians who no doubt discovered one of our flanking parties but at the time that all the Troops had reached the Town no Indians were seen and a few Yells only were heard from a Swamp which skirts its north east side. I took a position near the Town so as to secure the Troops from any fire which might iſsue from the Swamp and after posting such Sentinels as would prevent us from being surprised I ordered the men to refresh themselves, while the Waggons were loading with corn. This was done and the Troops were about to March when the Indians fifty or sixty in number (as I Judge) were perceived advancing by the Sentinels posted in the Swamp and fired on: The fire was instantly returned by the Indians who giving the War Whoop advanced rapidly towards our lines Parties were immediately detached to take Poſseſsion of the Houses between our Position and the Swamp which movement checked the Progreſs of the Indians and compelled them to fall back. a Spirited fire was then kept up for Twenty or twenty five minutes when the Indians retreated into the Swamp. During this affair the Indians frequently appeared in the Open ground and from the number which were seen to fall there can be no doubt but six or Eight were Killed

6907

and many severely Wounded yet as the Swamp was Large and uncommonly thick I deemed it not prudent to pursue them into it or search for those who fell on its edge. The Skill and Valor displayed by the officers and men engaged in this little affair affords a pleasing prospect Should their services be required on more important Occasions. The Indians must have been deceived as to our Numbers Otherwise they would not have had the temerity to attack us on our side one Musician was killed and two privates were Wounded Shortly after the Indians Retreated and marched to Burgess Bluff on the River where in Compliance with your instructions I erected a Strong Stockade work ninety feet square with two Blockhouses at opposite Angles; the lower Stories of which are sixteen and the upper twenty feet square. I left Captain McIntosh in Command of the Work with a Subaltern and forty men a Garrison sufficient to maintain it against any Indian force.

The site of the Fort is on a Bluff sixty or seventy feet above the River and distant about one hundred yards from its edge the Space between the Fort and the River and for a considerable distance above and below is very open near this position both on and off the River there is a considerable Portion of good land the face of the Country is very pleasant and from every appearance must be healthy. This I Consider a very advantageous Position for a Post it being eight or ten Miles nearer to Fort Gaines than this place is and more than that distance nearer to that portion of the Creeks who have commenced the War. During the time I was detained at the Bluff I had small

Parties reconnoitering every day and from the number of fresh trails reported to lead in a direction for Fort Gaines there can be no doubt that an understanding exists between the Hostile Indians and those residing on the Chattahoochie and that a Considerable number of the latter will join the hostile Party. On our tour we took from the hostile Indians four Horses, fifteen head of Cattle and about Eighty Bushels of Corn

(Signed) Mathew Arbuckle
Lt. Col. 7. Infy

from Lt. Col. Arbuckle
Novr. 30. 1817
Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
26th Novr. 1817

During the time I was detained in

Fort Charlotte (Mobile
Novr. 30. 1817

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you an occurance, which has been rather unpleasant to me— When I took command of this Post, I found the fort uninclosed, and the ditch and Glacis, as also the Ravelin of turf, (in advance of the west curtain) exposed to the depredation of Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, which were continually defacing and Demolishing the works: ~~To~~ prevent which, it would have required half my Garrison on duty. To obviate these difficulties, I thought it proper to erect a fence round the Fort, and the adjoining public Buildings, consisting of a Workshop, and Officers Quarters. Herewith enclosed is a plan of the Fort, which shows the extent of the Public works, and the contiguous part of the town— I have measured every part of the Fort, and taken the bearings of the streets, as they now exist, but for want of Paper &c, I am not able to give you ~~a~~ plan of the whole Town—

In making the enclosure there were two objects to be regarded: the interest of the United States, required me to extend my enclosure so as to include every thing necessary to the fort. On the other hand conceiving it my duty, to conciliate with the inhabitants of the Town as far as the public service would permit, I only extended the Fence westwardly to the flanked angles of the Demi Bastions of the old Horn work, (as you will see by the plan) leaving outside of the enclosure, the ravelin of that works— Previous to my enclosing the Fort, the inhabitants had been in the habit of passing every where unmolested, outside of the main Ditch, and in fact all the country west of the Fort, was

was unoccupied lands, belonging to the United States

South of the Fort there is a small suburb, where five or six families reside, who in passing to and from the Town, travelled between the public Buildings and the interior part of the fortification. In order to accommodate these people, I had Gates erected at each extremity of their passway, with pullies to shut them when opened —

With these arrangements they were not satisfied, and the President of the board of commissioners for the town, wrote me the communication marked (A), my answer is marked (B), The enclosed Bill of indictments and record of the proceedings thereon, will show what has since taken place, except that I closed the above mentioned Gates, immediately after the bill of Indictment was found, in order to test the principle —

You will see by these documents, that they claim a right to a street &c, founded on Ancient Usage! But it will be in my power to prove, that no street was ever laid out according to their present claims, and although it was customary under the Spanish Government, for the people to pass where they now claim a street, that the Commandants, who were also the Governors of the town, exercised the right, when they thought it expedient, to keep them outside of all the works: even could they prove that they never were restrained in the use of the passage claimed, neither have they been restrained from a common use of all the public lands in the country, on which their Cattle graze freely, and over which they themselves range as freely as the ~~Aborigenees~~ Aborigenes, and consequently a claim to all the public lands in the country, founded on Ancient Usage, would be equally valid — The motives for my conduct in this affair, are too apparent to render further explanation necessary. The suit will be tried in April next, when it would be advisable to have papers relating to the capitulation of the Spanish &c, which may be in the War Office. The United States Attorney Mr. Crawford, who is also commissioner of land claims, and from whom I had learned previous to erecting the fence, that the ground was public, and its occupation would not infringe on the rights of the Citizens, refused to interfere officially in this case, on the ground that the prosecution was against me personally, and not against the United States —

But as the suit involves a United States claim, I believe it his duty to to attend to it, and relieve me from the expense of employing other council, which I have been under the necessity of doing. Instructions might perhaps be obtained from the Government, for Mr. Crawford to attend to this case — Since the Indictment was found; a few Interested individuals, have prepared Memorials to the secretary of war, and the congreſs of the United States, praying that the Fort Charlotte may be demolished as a Nuisance to the town. Which memorials Groſsly misrepresent the situation, strength, and construction of the Fort — Lieut. Gadson ~~of the~~ corps of Engineers, who visited this Post last spring, and who is now probably at Washington City, will be able from recollection to give you a just Idea of the consequence of Fort Charlotte, and correct any technical errors in my description of the place

The Honorable Judge Toulmin, one of the Judges of this Territory, before whom this subject has been agitated, I understand will be at Washington City during the ensuing seſsion of Congreſs, and will be able to give correct information relating to it ———

For these reasons, I have to request that this communication with the accompanying documents, may be transmitted through the proper channels to the war Office ———

I have the honor to be
With much Respect
Your Obdt. Servt.
Geo. P. Peters
Capt. Artt. Comg. &c.

(Signed)

Col. T. S. Jesup
Comg. 8th Mil. Dept. }

The paper marked A. has been mislaid }

6910

Head Quarters Fort Scott
November 30th 1817

Sir

You will embark with the party assigned you on board the two covered Boats, descend the River until you meet with Lieut Scott deliver to him a Cover for his boat and give him such assistance as in your Judgment shall be necessary to secure his party and expedite his movement to this place. You will then proceed with the residue of your command down the River until you meet with Major Muhlenburg report to him and act under his Orders. You will in no case put your command in the Power of Indians near the shore. Be constantly on the alert & remember that United States Troops can never be surprised by Indians without a loss of honor – to say nothing of the loss of strength that might ensue.

6911

No. 3.
to Captain Clinch
November 30. 1817

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
2d Decr. 1817

Fort Scott

Sir November 1817

The waters having risen sufficiently high to enable you to descend the River with all the Veſsells I wish you to do so, though it should take longer than I had anticipated. you can avail yourself of the aid of Lieut Scotts detachment to expedite your movement hither. Keep your Veſsels near to each other: and should you meet with any insuperable Obstacle endeavour to Apprise me thereof and you shall have additional relief. Wishing to see you soon with your Fleet I remain with great regard your Obedient Servant.

(Signed) E. P. Gaines
M. Genl. Comg

6912

No. 1

to Major Muhlenburg
Nov. 18. 1817.
Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
2d Decr. 1817

Communications received
from the acting Secy. War.
of date - November 1817
Received, 16th. Decr. 1817.
Relate to the Paymasters
of the Army, and the
situation of their re=
-spective accounts. —
Comprise — an official
Statement from the P. M.
Genl, to Acting Secy. War —
No. 1. — Ditto from
2d. Auditor No. 2. — And
letter from Actg Secy War
to Robert Brent, P. M. G. No. 3.
also, letter from the former
to Gen. Jackson, accompanying.
On these Communications
are founded Division order of
December 18th. '17. see Book.

6913

Adjt. & Insp. Genl. office
1st December 1817.-

General order

The resignation of 3d Lieut. J. D. Ord of the Corps of artillery is accepted to take effect this day.-

By order
D. Parker
Adj. Genl.

Note. Mr. Orr is
here a copy
has been given
to him — D. P.

6914

General Order
1st December 1817.
Resignation of Lieut.
J. D. Orr —

Nashville. Decr 1st 1817

Sir

I deem it incumbent on me to commit to paper & direct to you, the circumstances which prevented a timely report of myself to you agreeable to my orders from the war Dep. I was led to believe from a conversation which I had with the Acty Secr of War — that I should probably receive an extention of my furlough by directing a request for that purpose to the commanding Genl of this Division. to facilitate which my primitive furlough was lengthd one month. I wrote to Genl Jackson and awaited his answer in full confidence of having my request granted his answer did not reach me untill eleven days subsequent to the expiration of my extended furlough I set out for this place of the twelth day after said expiration

With much respect
Your obdt Servant

To Col. R. Butler
Adjt Gen. S.D.

Angus McDonald

2738

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl. S.D.
Ho. Present

from
Lt. McDonald
19th Decr. 1817.

2842

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl. S. D.
~~Na~~ Present

From
Lt. McDonald
1st. Decr. 1817.

7487

Adj. & Insp. Genl's Office
Dec. 1st 1817.

General Order,

The resignation of 2d Lieut R. W. Ewing of the 1 Inf. has been accepted to take effect this day.

By Order

D. Parker
A & I Genl

Note - no other copy is sent out

6916

General Order
1st Decr 1813
Resignation of
Lieut R. W. Ewing

private

Washington Decr 2. 1817

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inclose you a copy of my message to congress, which was communicated to day.

I expected to have receiv'd a letter from you before this, or at least I infer'd it, from your last of the 22d of Octr. I suspect from what Mr Rhea states, that you never saw, the order of the dept of war, under which Major Long went to St Louis, & acted on the Mississippi. It was under that order, that he return'd. None other, was, as I am assur'd, ever given here, until after his return. I merely suggest this for your information, not meaning to enter further ~~at~~ into the subject.

My earnest desire is, to terminate this unpleasant affair, in the most honorable manner for you, that it may be possible, consistent with principles, which it is my duty to maintain, & are explaind in my last, to you. The mode, which, suggests itself, is, for the Secretary of war, Mr Calhoun, lately appointed, & who is daily expected here, to digest a system of regulations, by my order, to

be

observed in communicating the orders of the President, to the commanders of divisions, or any persons under them, at a distance from this Hd. Qrs. A few rules, will be sufficient for the purpose, & in them, the principle may be laid down, that, as a general rule, the order should go to the Commander of the division, and that in all cases, when deviated from, a copy should be sent at the same time, to him. This will, I presume, terminate the affair, with perfect delicacy to you. No mention will be made of the affair; but it may be understood, that the case was held in view, & with sentiments of, delicacy, & regard, for you. If on seeing what is done, you are satisfied, nothing more need be said on the subject, unless indeed you may be disposed to intimate it. I shall do for you, what I should wish, to have done, for myself, in such a case. I need not add, my most earnest wish, that you may remain in the public service, at least as long as I do.

with great respect and
sincere regard yours
James Monroe

December -
From 1817.
James Monroe
President U States
dated 2d Decr 1817 —
Received 19th Decr 1817

concluding with a wish
that I should remain in
the public service as long
as he —

General Jackson
Recd. 19th Decbr 1817.

Ac. 1705

Head Quarters Div. of the South
Nashville 2d Decr. 1817

Sir

By advices from Major Genl. Gaines
I learn that he has made a movement
with the 1st Brigade to Fort Scott, with the
object of redressing our grievances with the
Seminole Indians – the General also advises of his
receiving information of the arrival of four
or five hundred Indians in the neighbourhood
of, and at Pensacola, and his not knowing
the cause for such assemblage – It therefore
becomes necessary, that you have an eye to the
safety and take measures for the protection of
that part of the 7th Military Departmt. (the left
bank of the alabama River and Mobile) which
the 1st Brigade has left, during its absence,
and in the event of any hostility being either com-
-mitted, or threatened, promptly to meet and
punish it in the bud, with such force as you
may be enabled to spare from the 2d Brigade,
and in case of necessity calling on the Militia
for

[illegible] and taking care not to make the attack before you have ascertained real cause of danger. —

I am Sir with much
Respt. Yours Hbl. Servt.

(Signed) Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. Comms.

The foregoing is a true Extract from the original —

S. Gibbs
Acts. Ast. Ag. Genl.

Hd. Qrs Fort Scott Ga
December 2. 1817

General

It is my painful duty to report to you an affair of a more serious and disastrous character than has heretofore occurred upon this frontier; and which leaves no doubt of the deep hostility of the Indians, or the necessity of prompt and efficient measures on our part.

A large party of Seminola Indians on the 30th. Ultimo formed an ambuscade on the Appalachicola river a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochie, attacked one of our boats ascending near the shore, and killed, wounded and took the greater part of the detachment consisting of forty men commanded by Lieut. R. W. Scott of the 7th. Infantry; there were also on board killed or taken Seven women the wives of Soldiers. Six men of the detachment only escaped, four of whom were wounded. They report that the strength of the current at the point of attack had obliged the Lieutenant to keep his boat near the shore; that the Indians had formed along the Bank of the River and were not discovered until their fire commenced, in the first volley of which Lieut. Scott and his most valuable men fell.

The Lieutenant and his party had been sent from this place some days before to assist Major Muhlenberg in ascending the River with three Vessels laden with military stores brought from Montgomery and Mobile. The Major instead of retaining the party to assist him as I had advised (see the inclosure No 1.) retained only about Twenty men and in their place put a like number of sick, with the women and some Regimental clothing. The Boat thus laden was detached alone for this place.

6920

It is due to Major Muhlenberg to observe that at the time he detached the Boat I have reason to believe he was not apprised of any recent hostilities having taken place in this quarter. It appears however from Lieut. Scott's letter received about the hour in which he was attacked (Enclosure No 2.) that he had been warned of the danger. Upon the receipt of this letter I had two Boats fitted up with covers and port holes for defence, and detached Captain Clinch with an Officer and forty men; with an order to secure the movement of Lieut. Scott and then to aſsist Major Muhlenberg (see enclosure No. 3). This detachment embarked late in the evening of the 30th. and must have paſsed the scene of action below, at night, and some hours after the affair terminated. I have not yet heard from Captain Clinch. I shall immediately strengthen the detachment under Major Muhlenberg with another Boat secured against the Enemy's fire. He will therefore move up with safety by keeping near the middle of the river. I shall moreover take a position with my principal force at the junction of the Rivers, near the line, and shall attack any force that may attempt to intercept our veſsels and supplies below, as I feel persuaded the order of the President prohibiting an attack upon the Indians below the line, has reference only to the past, and not to the present or future outrages, such as the one just now perpetrated, and such as shall place our troops strictly within the pale of natural law where self defence is sanctioned by the principal of self preservation.

The wounded men who made their escape concur in the opinion that they had seen upwards of five hundred hostile warriors at different places on the river below the point of attack. Of the force engaged they differ in opinion; but all agree the number was very considerable — extending about one hundred and fifty yards along the shore, at the edge of a swamp, or thick woods.

I am aſsured by the friendly chiefs that the hostile warriors of every town upon the Chattahoochie set about preparing canoes and moving off down the river to join the Seminolas as soon as the account of my movement from Montgomery reached them.

The Indians now remaining upon the Chattahoochie, I have reason to believe are well disposed. One of the new settlers, however, has recently been killed; but it has been clearly proven that the perpetrator of this act together with most of the young warriors of his town (High town) belonged to and have joined the hostile party. The friendly chiefs in the neighborhood, when apprised of the murder aſsembled a party and sent in pursuit of the offender, followed him to this river on the route to Mickasukee, whither he escaped. Onishajo and several other friendly chiefs have tendered me their services, with their warriors, to go against the Seminolas. I have promised to give them notice of the time that may be fixed for my departure, and then to accept their services.

The inclosure No 4 contains the substance of what I have said to the chiefs who have visited me; several of whom reside south of the Spanish line and west of the Appalachicola river. The chiefs were desirous I should communicate to them my views and wishes — I felt authorised to say but little, and deemed it neceſsary in what I should say, to endeavor to counteract the erroneous impreſsions by which they have been misled by pretended british agents.

I have the honor to be
most respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servant

Edmund P. Gaines,
Major General by Brevet
Commg

from Genl. Gaines,
with enclosures,
respecting the massacre
of the detacht under
Lieut Scott.
2d Decr 1817
Recd 31st Decr
Ansd 31st Decr

To Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South.

Dec – 2 mo 1817

Chiefs and Warriors,

The President of the United States has been informed of the murders and thefts committed by the hostile Indians in this part of the country. He has authorised General Jackson to arrest the offenders and cause justice to be done.

The Indians have been required to deliver up the murderers of our citizens, and the stolen property — but they have refused to deliver either. They have had a council at Mickasukee in which they have determined upon war. They have been at war against helpless women and children — Let them now calculate upon fighting men.

We have long known that we had enemies east of this river. We likewise know we have some friends: But they are so mixed together we cannot always distinguish the one from the other.

The President wishing to do justice to his red friends and children has given orders for the bad to be seperated from the good. Those who have taken up arms against him, and such as have listened to the bad talks of the people beyond the sea, must go to Mickasukee and Suwanny; where we wish to find them together. But all those who were our friends in the war, will sit still at their homes, in peace. We will pay them for what corn and meat they have to sell to us — we will be their friends — and when they are hungry, we will give them meat.

The hostile party pretend to calculate upon help from the British! They may as well look for soldiers from the moon to help them. Their warriors were beaten; and driven from our country by American troops— The English were not able to help themselves — How then should they help the ~~[illegible]~~ "red sticks," who they have ruined by ~~their~~ pretended friendship!

No. 4

Indian Talk
Decr. 2. 1817
Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
20 Decr. 1817

Head Quarters Fort Scott Ga
December 4th. 1817

Sir

I had but just closed my letter of the 2d. Instant when I received yours of the 15th of last month communicating the order of the President for me to repair to Point Petre.

The order being peremptory I could not for a moment doubt the propriety of prompt obedience on my part, although I cannot but persuade my self that had the President anticipated the present state and extent of Indian hostility in this quarter, I should have been permitted to remain here until the only effectual remedy for reducing that hostility should be applied. I have therefore to request that you will communicate to the President my earnest desire that I may be permitted to return with a suitable force to convince those Indians of our ability and willingness to punish them for every aggression — not that I am by any means partial to this species of War — far from it; I would much more willingly devote my time and humble faculties to the delightful occupation of bringing our savage man to the walks of civil life, wherever this is practicable without force than to contribute to the destruction of any one of the human race.

But every effort towards civilization to be effectual, must accord with the immutable principles of justice.

The Savage must be taught and compelled to do that which is right, and to abstain from doing that which is radically Wrong. The poisonous cup of barbarism cannot be taken from the lips of the Savage by the mild voice of reason alone: the strong mandate of justice must be resorted to, and enforced.

After all that the wisdom and philanthropy of our Country and government, aided by millions of money have yet been able to effect, it is a melancholy truth that in no nation of Indians within my knowledge (except the Chickasaws) has the scalping knife been laid aside for any considerable length of time until their every hope of using it with impunity had been defeated. Permit me to add that I solicit this service, not from any expectation of acquiring in it military fame. I entered the wilderness pursuant to the order of Major General Jackson, earnestly hoping that the appearance of the force with me, and the rumour of additional force coming from Georgia, would lead to an adjustment of differences without resorting to the sword. In this hope I was disappointed. I then engaged heartily in making such disposition of the means under my controul as should enable me to make the best possible impression on the Indians with the least possible loss of blood on either side. I must now retire from this part of my Command, if not at the commencement at least at a very inauspicious stage of my operations.

It is on this account I ask permission to return & leave Lieut. Col. Arbuckle in command with orders corresponding with the views of the President, as communicated from the War Department under date the 30th October and with the existing state of the service at this place as communicated in my last of the 2d Instant which owing to the danger of sending an Express has been delayed and will accompany this. I shall set out tomorrow for Point Peter by the way of Fort Hawkins — that being the only practicable route at this time.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Ob. Servant

(Signed) E. P. Gaines

To the Honorable
The Secretary of War

Dec-4 1817

Proceedings of a General Court Marshal held at Nashville Ten. by virtue of the following Order

Head Quarters
Division of the South

Adjutant Generals office
Decr 4th 1817

Division Order

A General Court Marshal of five Members will convene at the Quarters of Capt George P. Peters to-morrow morning at 11 oclock A. M. for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it

Capt W Davenport President

Capt George P. Peters
Lt Nathl Young
Lt J. W. Denton
Lt J. M. Spencer
Members

Lt A. W. McDonald Judge Advocate pro tem

By Order

(Signed) Robert Butler
Adjutant General

order of approval to be issued by the adjt Genl
A. J—

~~6027~~

Decr 5th 1817

The Court met pursuant to the above Order

Present

Captn Wm Davenport President

Captn George P. Peters
Lt Nathl Young
Members
Lt J. W. Denton
Lt J. M. Spencer

Lt Angus W. McDonald Judge Advocate pro tem

And being duly sworn in presence of the prisoners (no objection be made by them to any of the Members thereof proceeded to the trial of J. Buyons a private in the Corps of Artillery under the following Charges

Charge 1st — Desertion

Specn Deserting from the recruiting rendr under my command at Knoxville Ten within two hours after enlistment on the evening of the 4th of July 1817 and remaining absent untill arrested & delivered to me at Rogersville Ten on the 16th of Oct 1817 —

Additional Charges

causing a considerable expence to the Govt in a fruitless pursuit of him (Buyans) and afterwards in transporting him after his arrest to the rendavous at Knoxville Ten. & also for his subsistance

19th of Nov. 1817

(Sign'd) Wm Willard
Lt Artlly

Attest
Lt Willard

to which charges and specifications the prisoner John Buyans pleads --Guilty--- The Court find him guilty as charged. & do sentence him to be confined and in irons for six months subject to hard labour during that time; to reimburse the U. S. the sum of twenty six ~~$~~ dollars twenty five cts. expended in his apprehension & to make good the time lost by his desertion ——

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Carter Whitington on the following Charges ——

Charge 1st Desertion — Specification 1st Deserting from the recruiting rendavous ~~[illegible]~~ at Knoxville Ten. on the night of the 21st of August 1817 and remaining absent untill arrested by me the 24th of August 1817

Charge 2d causing an expenditure of Public funds Specification 1st by his afforesaid desertion causing the Govt to expend a considerable sum of money in his pursuit, apprehension. safe keeping

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transportation, & subsistence

Signed W. T. Willard Lt Artilly

to which charges & specifications the prisoner pleads not Guilty

Lt Willard witness on part of the prosecution states (being duly sworn) that the prisoner deserted on the twenty first of August 1817 & was taken up by him about forty five miles from the rendezvous - Lt Willard further states his pursuit was attended with an expense of three dollars 50 cts to the U.S.

the court finds the prisoner C. Whitington Guilty & upon mature deliberation do Sentence him to be confined and in irons six months, subject to hard labo six months during that time, to reimburse the U.S. the sum of twenty three dollars 75 cts expended in his pursu & apprehension to make good to the U.S. the time lost by desertion — the court adjourned untill tomorr 10 o'clock A.M. — — — Decr 6th 1817

the court met pursuant to adjournment members all present —

The Court Adjourned Sine Die

Wm Davenport
Capt & president of
the court

Angus W. McDonald
Judge Advocate pro tem
of Lt Artilly

Head Quarters 8 Mil. Dept.
New Orleans 5 Dec 1817

Sir,

Shortly after taking command of Fort Selden, I communicated to the Head Quarters, of this Department, my opinions, together with such facts as my situation enabled me to acquire, respecting that place. As the position, which had been selected, for the public works, was private property; had but few natural advantages; & was supposed to be very unhealthful, I advised the immediate removal of the post.

On account of unusual sickness, Genl Ripley, on the 20 June, suggested the propriety, of removing the troops to Fort Claiborne; & in a letter from Lt R. L. Baker, aid de camp, it is stated that the Genl intended, shortly, to communicate, to me, orders relative to the establishment of a military post, as high on the red River, within the State of Louisiana, as may be deemed practicable." No such

6925

orders were received; and there are not in the adjutant generals office in this department, any documents, from which the views of the government, on this subject can be ascertained.

Should it not be intended, to reoccupy Fort Selden, or to erect public works in the vicinity of Natchitoches, I beg leave to suggest, the propriety of selling the buildings, & the materials prepared for building, at the former place. The stone, the hewed & sawed timber; the plank, boards, shingles, doors, windows &c would sell, to the people of Natchitoches, who could convey them by water, to that place. Many of these articles will be injured, by longer exposure to the weather.

The circumstances, under which Fort Selden was occupied, would preclude the interference of the owners of the soil, were they disposed to prevent the removal of this property; which I believe they are not.

The quarter master's store at Fort Claiborne, is incumbered with articles, unfit for use, unnecessary for the public service at that place, and not worth removing; such as damaged clothing old tools. ~~[illegible]~~ carpenters, blacksmiths &c After selecting two or three sets of carpenters & blacksmiths tools I think it would be advisable to have the other articles sold.

Col. Gibson, the quarter master general, is of opinion, that these subjects are not embraced by his instructions

I am very respectfully

Sir Your obt. servt.

W. A. Trimble Lt. Col.
Commg

Col. R. Butler
Adgt. Genl. S. Div.
Nashville Tennessee

5th. December 1817. from
Lt. Colo. Trimble -

Recd. 19 Decr. 1817.

The General will please
to signify his answer
to this letter -

R.B.

I have given my opinion
fully to the Dept. of war
on the propriety of ad-
vancing our posts as
far as the Sabine - the
site for Fort Selden was
selected by orders from
the Department of war
it therefore cannot be pro-
perly abandoned, or the
materials sold, without
orders for that purpose
from that Dept.. you
will enclose a copy of
this written to the Secy. of
war & ask his instructions
A. J.

is unconnected with orders, respect for
the [illegible] from the public [illegible]
that place, and not worth removing;
but as [illegible]
[illegible] after selecting
[illegible] of carpenters & blacksmiths
[illegible] it would be necessary to
[illegible]

Col. R. Butler
Adjt Genl S Div
Nashville Tennessee

Department of War

December 6th 1817

Sir,

Your letter of the 19th Ultimo has been received. The gentleman mentioned in my letter to General Jackson has refused to accept of the Chickasaw Agency and Col. Henry Sherburne of Newport, a revolutionary Officer has been appointed. As it will be some time however before he can reach his Agency, the Secretary of the Treasury will be requested to remit to General Jackson the amount now due the Chickasaw Nation. The annuity for 1818 cannot be remitted until the appropriations for that year are made.

The report made by General Jackson with the Survey of the Lands on Shoal Creek, that were proposed to be reserved for public uses, was received at this Department, and sent to the President; as there is no entry on the books of this Office of the letter having

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been filed, it was probably not returned by the President and may have been packed up with his private papers previous to his tour to the Eastward + I will therefore thank you to transmit a Copy of the letter and Survey as soon as practicable in order that measures may be taken to obtain an Act of Congreſs to authorize the reservation.

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Yr Obed Servt
Geo. Graham

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt General
S. Division

— a copy of —

The report & letter accompanying it — referred to written to be forwarded to the Sec of war — with a letter accompanying them stating — that due search & enquiry has been made to ascertain whether any patented land was within the reserve laid out, and the result is, that none can be found — or heard of, that would induce a presumption that any grant really was included — A. J.

— — —

answered by the General,

from Geo: Graham
Decr. 6th. 1817

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Copy.)

Department of War,

Decemr. 9th 1817.

Sir,

Your letter bearing date the 21st ultimo, advising of the arrival of the 1st Brigade at Fort Scott on the 19th ulto., and of the subsequent attack on the Indians at Fowl town, has been received. Altho' the necessity of this attack and the consequent effusion of blood is exceedingly to be regretted, yet it is hoped that the prompt measures which were taken by you on your arrival at Fort Scott, and the display of such an efficient force in that quarter, will induce the Indians to abstain from further depredations and to sue for peace.

Referring to the letters addressed to you from this department on the 30th of October and 2d of December, as manifesting the views of the President, I have to request that you conform to the instructions therein given. Should the Indians, however, assemble in force on the Spanish side of the line, and persevere in committing hostilities within the limits of the United States, you will, in that event, exercise a sound discretion as to the propriety of crossing the line, for the purpose of attacking them and breaking up their towns.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed)

John C. Calhoun.

Genl.
Edmund P. Gaines.

6931

Enclosed by the War
Dept. 11th Decr. 1817

Copy forwarded from this
place to Genl. Gaines
on the 9th Jan. 1817

Department of War,
11th Decemr. 1817.

Sir,

The enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Genl. Gaines from this Department on the 9th instant, is forwarded for your information.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obedt. Servant.
J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tennee.

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from
the Secy of War
Enclosing a copy of a
letter to General Gaines

11th Decr 1817 enclosing copy
to Genl Gaines of 9th Inst —
Recd 28th Decr 1817

The receipt to be acknow=
=ledged — A. J.

Acknowledged 30th Decr 1817

Department of War, December 12, 1817.

Sir,

Captain Henley, of the United States' navy, has been ordered to proceed to Galvez town, charged with the order of the President to suppress the military establishment there. If, in the execution of this order, a military force be necessary, he has been advised that, upon his application, the officer commanding at New-Orleans, will be commanded to furnish a detachment for co-operation. You will, therefore, direct the officer commanding at New-Orleans, to detail a force, when requested by captain Henley, to co-operate with the naval command. You will exercise your discretion in apportioning the strength of this detachment to the full accomplishment of the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obed.t Serv.t

J. C. Calhoun

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Comm.g &c.
Nashville, Tennessee.

6935

from
Secy of War
requiring troops on the
requisition of Captn Henly
for the reduction of
Galvez town.

12th. Decr 1817

Answered vide Lettr Book
31st. Decr 1817

The Adjutant Genl of S.D.
will forthwith direct
the comdg officer of the
8 Military Dept. to hold
in readiness one hundred
& fifty men at New Orleans
subject to march at a mo=
ments warning, on the re=
=quisition of Capt Henly
of the Navy - to cooperate
with him in the contemplated expedition.

J. C.

Inspector General's Office,
Brownville, 14 Decr 1817. [1817]

Sir,

Your Confidential Report of the Troops and Posts inspected by you since the 16th of August last, with semiannual muster-rolls, was received by last evening's mail. The zeal, ability and promptitude with which it appears you have, since that period, discharged the duties of your office, give you an honourable and just claim to our commendation; and I shall not fail to transmit, without delay, a special report of your conduct to the War Department.

Your last Report will supersede the necessity of complying with my directions on that subject, transmitted to you on the 10th instant, which were owing to a misconstruction of your letter dated the 25th October last.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedt Servt
John E. Wool
Insp. Genl
N. D.

Major Belton,
Asst Insp Genl

6936-a

Official & Private
2
Brownville 14th Decr 1817.
Colonel J E Wool I.G.
approves the conduct of
Major Belton A.I.G.:

John E. Wool
Insp. Genl

Major F. S. Belton
Asst Insp. Genl
Detroit

John E. Wool
Insp. Genl

Major F. T. Belton
Asst Insp. Genl
Detroit

Official & Private
2
Brownville 14th Decr 1817.
Colonel J. E. Wool I.G.

approves the conduct of
Major Belton A.I.G.:

Head Quarters Fort Hawkins Ga
December 15th 1817

Sir

I arrived at this place the day before yesterday morning. In the afternoon of the same day I reviewed the detachment of Georgia Militia under the command of Brigadier General Glasscock. They look well and are ready to march, but the inattention on the part of the Contractors Agent to the requisitions for a supply of rations, will I apprehend according to custom, delay the movement of the Militia until some part of the Frontier settlements suffer by the Indians; who I have no doubt will detach considerable parties for this purpose as soon as they find themselves unable to succeed in any attempt against the Regular Troops at Fort Scott and I think it cannot be long before they are convinced of this. But although I consider the regular Troops secure in the positions they occupy, yet I am satisfied their numbers will not warrant their being detached, or leaving their places of defence except to a very small extent.

I have just now received Mr Graham's letter of the 2d Instant.

The views of the President so far as may depend on me, shall be scrupulously observed. I should instantly discharge the Georgia Militia, were I not strongly impressed with a belief that such a step would hazard the safety of the Frontier settlements.

The Seminola Indians (however strange and absurd it must appear to those who understand little of their real Character and extreme ignorance) entertain a notion that they cannot be beaten by our Troops. They confidentially assert that we never have beaten them or any of their people except when we have been assisted by "red people."

6937

This will appear the leſs extraordinary when it is recollected that they have little or no means of knowing the strength and resources of our Country — they have not travelled through it — they read neither books nor news-papers nor have they opportunities of Conversing with persons able or willing to inform them. I feel warranted from all I know of these Savages, in saying they do not believe we can beat them.

This error of theirs has led them from time to time for many years past to maſsacre our Frontier Citizens often the unoffending and helpleſs mother and babes.

I felt myself fully authorized to adopt the only measures which long experience has proven to be adequate to put a stop to these outrages. I was pleased with the prospect of being instrumental in effecting an object of so much importance to our exposed Frontier settlements and which I felt and still feel persuaded would in the end benefit the Indians.

The steps I have taken are known to the Department of war.

You can more readily conceive than I describe the mortification and disappointment I have experienced in being compelled to suspend if not abandon my measures at a moment when the loſs of Lieut Scott and his party had just given the enemy an occasion of triumph and a certain prospect of increasing his strength by enlisting against us all who had before wavered or hesitated. Permit me then to repeat my request that I may be permitted to return.

There is little ground to apprehend that we shall find it neceſsary to follow the Indians far beyond the national boundary — They are now to be found in very considerable parties on our side of the line.

I have not a doubt of the neceſsity of sending to Flint River by the way of Hartford, the detachment of Militia under General Glaſcock.

My endeavours to put this detachment in motion will delay my our movement until the 17th at which time I shall resume my march to Point Peter.

An Opinion prevails in this country that our Troops there will meet with no resistance. Should this be the case I shall return to Fort Scott without delay.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
your obd. Servt.
(Signed) E. P. Gaines

To The Honorable
John C. Calhoun
Secretary of War

6938

Head Quarters Fort Hawkins Ga
December 15th 1817

Sir

I arrived at this place the day before yesterday morning. In the afternoon of the same day I reviewed the detachment of Georgia Militia under the command of Brigadier General Glascock. They look well and are ready to march; but the inattention on the part of the Contractors Agent to the requisitions for a supply of Rations, will I apprehend according to custom, delay the movement of the Militia until some part of the Frontier settlements suffer by the Indians; who I have no doubt will detach considerable parties for this purpose as soon as they find themselves unable to succeed in any attempt against the Regular Troops at Fort Scott — and I think it cannot be long before they are convinced of this. But although I consider the Regular Troops secure in the positions they occupy yet I am satisfied their numbers will not warrant their being detached, or leaving their places of defence, except to a very small extent.

I have just now received Mr. Grahams letter of the 2d Instant.

The views of the President so far as may depend on me, shall be scrupulously observed. I should instantly discharge the Georgia Militia, were I not strongly impressed with a belief that such a step would hazard the safety of the frontier settlements.

The Seminola Indians (however strange and absurd it must appear to those who understand little of their real character and extreme ignorance) entertain a notion that they cannot be beaten by our Troops. They confidently assert that we never have beaten them or any of their people except when we have been assisted by Red People.

6939

This will appear the less extraordinary when it is recollected that they have little or no means of knowing the strength and resources of our Country— they have not travelled through it— they read neither Books nor news-papers, nor have they opportunities of Conversing with persons able or willing to inform them. I feel warranted from all I know of these Savages in saying they do not believe we can beat them.

This error of theirs has led them from time to time for many years past to massacre our Frontier citizens, often the unoffending and helpless mother and babes.

I felt myself fully authorised to adopt the only measures, which long experience has proven to be adequate, to put a stop to these outrages. I was pleased with the prospect of being instrumental in effecting an object of so much importance to our exposed frontier settlements, and which I felt and still feel persuaded would in the end benefit the Indians.

The steps I have taken are known to the department of War.

You can more readily conceive than I describe the mortification and disappointment I have experienced in being compelled to suspend if not abandon my measures at a moment when the loss of Lieut Scott and his party had just given the enemy an occasion of triumph ~~and~~, and a certain prospect of increasing his strength by inlisting against us all who had before wavered or hesitated. Permit me then to repeat my request that I may be permitted to return.

There is little ground to apprehend that we shall find it necessary to follow the Indians far beyond the national Boundary— They are now to be found in very considerable parties on our side of the line.

I have not a doubt of the necessity of sending to Flint River by the way of Hartford the detachment of Militia under General Glascock.

My endeavours to put this detachment in motion will delay my own movement until the 17th at which time I shall resume my march to Point Peter....

An opinion prevails in this country that our Troops there will meet with no resistance. Should this be the case I shall return to Fort Scott without delay.

I have the honor to be
most Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
(Signed) E. P. Gaines

The Honble. John C Calhoun
Secretary of War
Washington City

No 3,

Enclosed by Genl Gaines

January 12th 1818. —

Near the Ocheese Town on the Appalachicola
River Tuesday Evening Dec. 16th 1817

Sir

On monday morning the transports were attacked by the Indians from both sides of the river with a heavy fire of small arms. We returned their fire. The firing has continued ever since we have lost two killed and thirteen wounded most of them severely whether we have injured them any I am not able to say we are now compelled to remain here as it is impossible for us to carry out a Warp as a man cannot shew himself above the bulwark without being fired on — I can assure you that our Present Situation is not the most Pleasant not knowing how soon or whether we are to receive Succour from above

The Wounded are in but a bad Situation owing to the vessels being much crowded and it is impossible to make them any ways comfortable on board — not having any other means to communicate to you I am compelled to dispatch the Keel boat under the command of Capt Clinch with instructions to make the best of his way to Fort Scott.

I hope to hear from you soon with instructions how I am to proceed in my Present Situation.

P. S. We have but a few days Provision on hand the men have been on half allowance for some time.

With respect
Yr &c
P. Muhlenburg
Brevet Major

6941

No. 2

Copy from
Major Muhlenburg
Decr. 16. 1817

report of an affair
with the Indians -

Recd. Jany. 5. 1818.

Copy/

Department of War,
16th Decemr. 1817

Sir,

If the establishment on Amelia Island under Aury is not already dispersed, it is the wish of the President that the evacuation should take place without the application of actual force, if possible. How to effect this you will be the most competent judge. It is not improbable that a private representation of the inutility of resistance, followed by an *informal* understanding that suffecient time would be allowed to evacuate, might have the desired effect. You are not to understand, that if force should be ultimately necessary, that it should not be resorted to.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) John C. Calhoun.

Major James Bankhead,
Amelia Island.

6943-4

Copy 1

Department of War,

16th Decemr. 1817

Sir,

If the establishment on Amelia Island under Aury is not already dispersed, it is the wish of the President that the evacuation should take place without the application of actual force, if possible. How to affect this you will be the most competent judge. It is not improbable that a private representation of the inutility of resistance, followed by an informal understanding that sufficient time would be allowed to evacuate, might have the desired effect. You are not to understand, that if force should be ultimately necessary, that it should not be resorted to.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) John C. Calhoun.

Major James Bankhead,
Amelia Island.

6943-4

Sir,

Near the Ochisee town
on the Apalachicola river;
Tuesday evening 16 Dec. 1817.

On monday morning the transports were attacked by the Indians from both sides of the River with a very heavy fire of small Arms; we returned their fire: The firing has continued ever since, we have lost two men kill'd & thirteen wounded, most of them severely: whether we have injured them, I am not able to say — We are now compelled to remain here, as it is impossible for us to carry out a warp; a man cannot shew himself above the bulwarks without being fired on — I can assure you that our present Situation is not the most pleasant, not knowing how Soon, or whether we are to receive succour from above. The wounded men are in but a bad situation, owing to the vessels being much crowded; it is impossible to make them comfortable on board —

Not having any other means to communicate to you, I am compelled to dispatch the keel boat under the command of Captain Clinch with instructions to make the best of his way to Fort Scott —

I hope to hear from you soon, with instructions how I am to proceed in my present situation.

With respect
Yrs &c

Signed P. Muhlenberg
Major

P.S. we have but a few days provisions on hand; our men have been on half allowance for some time

6945

Enclosed by Lt Colonel
Arbuckle 14th Decr. 1817

Lieut. Geo. A. Blincke

Commanding

Fort Scott

Near the Ochesee Town on the Appalachicola River
Tuesday evening December 16th 1817

Sir

On Monday morning the Transports were attacked by the Indians from both sides of the River with a heavy fire of small arms. We returned their fire the firing was continued ever since. We have lost two killed and thirteen wounded most of them severely. whether we have injured them any I am not able to say we are now compelled to remain here, as it is impossible for us to carry out a warp as a man cannot show himself above the bulwark without being fired on. I can assure you that our present situation is not the most pleasant, not knowing how soon or whether we are to receive succour from above.

The wounded are in but a bad situation owing to the vessels being much crowded — and it is impossible to make them any ways comfortable on board — not having any other means to communicate to you I am compelled to dispatch the Keel boat under the command of Capt. Clinch with instructions to make the best of his way to Fort Scott.

I hope to hear from you soon with instructions how I am to proceed in my present situation.

With Respect
yrs &c
(Signed) P. Muhlenburg
Brev. Maj

P.S. we have but a few days Provision on hand. the men have been on half allowance for some time

6947

No. 2

B. Major Muhlenburg

Decr. 16. 1817

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines

12th. January 1818.

Copy. 1

Department of War,
Decem. 16. 1817.

Sir,

On the receipt of this letter, should the Seminole Indians still refuse to make reparation for their outrages and depredations on the citizens of the United States, it is the wish of the President that you consider yourself at liberty to march across the Florida line, and to attack them within its limits, should it become necessary, unless they shelter ~~they shelter~~ themselves under a Spanish post. In the last event, you will immediately notify this department.

I have the honor &c.
(signed)
John C. Calhoun.

Genl.
Edmund P. Gaines
Fort Scott,
Georgia.

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enclosed by [illegible]
in communication dated
17 Decr 1817

Department of War,
17th Decemr. 1817.

Sir,

The enclosed copies of letters addressed to General Gaines and Major Bankhead, from this department, on the 16th instant, are forwarded for your information.

I have the honor to be,
With very great respect,
your Obedt. Servant.

J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tennee.

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Letter from Secy of War
enclosing ~~dated~~ 17 Decr 1817.
enclosing communications
to Genl Gaines & Col Banckhead
of 16 Decr.

17th Decr. 1817.

Recd. 2d Jany 1818

~~Requires no answer~~

Ansd. see letter to Mr. Monroe
& to the Secy of War, 6th Jany

Fort Scott
19th Dec. 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Major Genl. Gaines left me in command of this post & its dependencies on the 5th Inst., the events in this quarter until that period he has no doubt communicated to you; since then there has been no movement of the troops against the enemy; in fact none could be made without hazarding too much, as he has concentrated his whole force on the Apalachicola river, about thirty miles below this (by water) for the purpose of destroying the vessels destined to this post under the command of Brevet Major Muhlenberg, this force, from every information I have been able to obtain is more than twice as great as any I could march against it and is well equipt for War.—

You will receive herewith a copy of Brevet Major Muhlenberg's letter to me of the 16th Inst, by which you will perceive the perilous situation in which he is placed, he has three officers with him, and about one hundred & sixty men, a force as great as can be useful to him, either to defend or navigate the vessels (being but two in number) accompanied by an arm'd Keel boat.—

Captain Blackstone left here this morning, with a supply of fifteen days provisions for the men on board the vessels, and some materials better to secure them from the fire of the enemy, the Keel boat has been so altered as to make her safe in carrying forward an anchor, by which means, I am of the opinion the vessels may arrive here in eight or ten days. unassisted by the wind.

Owing to the hazardous situation of our transports, I have collected the whole of the regular force in this quarter (except a few men at Fort Gaines) to this post, which I have made sufficiently strong to be defended by a few men; and for the security of the vessels, shall endeavour to claim the attention of the enemy, as far as I can, without risquing too much.—

I have commenced building a large keel boat, which will be ready for service in sixteen or twenty days; this boat will be able to navigate the river with safety & dispatch, will carry from three to four hundred barrels, & will furnish the only means by which our Army can be supplied in this quarter;—

We have at present, but about twenty days rations of meat on hand for the number of troops present; of flour we have a greater supply.

Since the departure of Genl. Gaines, I have not heard a word of the militia of Georgia or the friendly Chief McIntosh. and his indians.—

Nearly every indian, south & east of this, is at war with the United States, and great numbers from the Chatahauchy and elsewhere, are joining them daily; they have among them several hundred negroes, who are armed & fighting with them.—

The present war with those indians, I have no doubt, will require a much greater force than was anticipated to bring it to a speedy & favorable termination.

Capachimico, or the principal chief of the Mikasooky towns is at the head of the hostile indians, and on the 13th Inst. made prisoners of (& I presume kill'd) two indian traders, Hambly & Doyle, who resided on the Apalachicola river, by this measure they have acquired a large supply of beef cattle, three thousand bushels of corn & a considerable quantity of Ammunition blankets &c.—

I am Sir
very respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
M. Arbuckle
Lt. Col. 7th. Infy

Majr. Genl. Andw. Jackson
Commdg. Southern Divis.
Nashville Tennessee

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Major General Andrew Jackson
Com.g Southern Division
U S Army
Nashville Tennessee

from Lieut. Col. Arbuckle
stating the situation of Major
Muhlenburg, & his being left
in command, with enclosure
19th Dec. 1817

Copy forwarded, W: Dept: 20th Jan. 1818

Near Ocheese Town
19th December 1817

Sir

Yours by Captain Blackston was received at 12 o'clock this morning and I was in hopes that you would have been able to afford some relief to the command as our situation demanded that something should have been done immediately: that we are not able to progress is evident, as we have the Enemy on both sides of the River, and therefore impracticable to carry out a warp, had we not heard from you by the Keel boat this morning it was decided that we should have attempted to return to the Bay this evening — I shall now dispatch the Keel boat under the command of Lieutenant Gray and try to retain our present position until the night of the 21st.

In case we should not hear from you or be reinforced by land, we shall make the attempt to reach the Bay — For further particulars I refer you to Lieutenant Gray.

With Respect
Yours &c

Lieut Colonel Arbuckle }

P Muhlenberg
Maj

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No. 4
Major Muhlenburg
Decr. 19. 1817

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
12th. January 1818.

No. 4
Major Muhlenburg
Decr. 19. 1817

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
12th. January 1818.

Department of War,

Decemr: 19th 1817.

Sir,

The President having determined that the medals voted by Congreſs to distinguished officers of the Army be executed by American Artists, I have the pleasure to send herewith the device which has been designed by the Society of Fine Arts in Philada for the reverse of the one accorded to you. It is submitted to your examination, with the view of improving it by the suggestions of your taste and judgment. The society has not furnished a motto; if you desire one, have the goodneſs to affix it.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obedt. Servant.

J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Nashville,
Tennee.

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from
Secy War

respecting the device for the Medal, voted him by Congress

19th. Decr. 1817

Recd. & Ansd. 6th Jany. 1818

declined any suggestions towards its improvement, but enclosed a Motto — The answer not copied.

Near Ocheese Town
19th December 1817

Sir

Yours by Captain Blackston was received at 12 O'Clock this evening & was in hopes that you would have been able to afford some relief to the Command as our Situation demanded that something should have been done to progress is evident as we have the enemy on both sides of the River, & therefore impracticable to carry out a Warp, had we not heard from you by the Keel boat this morning it was decided that we should have attempted to return to the bay this evening — I shall now dispatch the Keel boat under the Command of Lieut Gray & try to retain our present position until the night of the 21st.

In case we should not hear from you, or be reinforced by land we shall make the attempt to reach the Bay — for further particulars I refer you to Lieutenant Gray —

With Respect
Yours &c
(Signed) P. Muhlenburg
Major

Lieut Col Arbuckle

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No. 4

Maj. Muhlenburg

Decr. 19. 1817

(duplicate)   Fort Scott 20th December 1817

Sir

Since the day after your departure I have not received the least information (except by Indians) from Fort Gaines; and I have no information whatever of the Georgia militia, or McIntosh's Indians.

You will herewith receive a copy of Bt Major Muhlenburg's letter to me of the 16th Inst, which will apprise you of his situation:- The arm'd boat I sent down yesterday under the command of Capt Blackstone with a supply of fifteen days provisions for the men on board the vessels & some materials to better secure them from the fire of the enemy. I had the boat so altered as to make her convenient to carry forward an anchor, by which means the vessels will be enabled to progress slowly and I think will reach this in eight or ten days unassisted by the wind: They are about 30 miles below.

I shall do every thing the force under my command will permit without hazarding too much to draw the attention of the enemy from the vessels, whose force from the best information I have been able to obtain is between eight & twelve hundred Indians & negroes, and increasing daily

EW

On the 13th Mr. Hambly & Doyle were made prisoners by this party & I presume, killed, & their property of every description taken possession of. The Chief William Perryman who had gone down with a party to protect Hambly & Doyle was killed & his men forced to join the opposite party. All the Indians on the Chatahouchy below Fort Gaines who are not disposed to go to war I fear will be compelled to remove above for security.

The present war with those Indians will require a much greater force than was contemplated to bring it to a speedy & favorable conclusion. Capechimeco or the principal chief of the Mikesooke Town is in command of all the Hostile Indians.

I have a large keel boat on the stocks & should I not be deceived will have her in a condition for service in twenty days at farthest: She will transport from three to four hundred barrells & will be constructed to navigate the Appalachicola River with safety & dispatch.

In consequence of the situation of our vessels & the difficulty of supplying Fort Hughes I have thought it best to recall the command: During the time Capt. McIntosh commanded that post, he was surrounded by a large force & his arrangements were such as to do him much credit. he did the enemy some

injury

injury & had no men kill'd or wounded.

There is but about twenty days rations of meat on hand at this post. I have sent the contractors agent to Fort Gaines to procure Beef; & if he should be disappointed there, have directed him to proceed further

I am Sir
very Respectfully
Yr obt Servt

Major Genl Gaines

[illegible]
Decr 28. 1817
[illegible]
Recd Jany 2. 1818.

No. 1

Bt. Col. Arbuckle
Decr 20. 1817

Reporting the attack on
Major Muhlenburg &c

Recd. Jany 5. 1818.

Major General E. P. Gaines,
Com.g E. S. Southern Division
U S Army

Major General E. P. Gaines
Comg. the Southern Division
U S Army

No. 1
Br. Col. Arbuckle
Decr. 20. 1817
Reporting the attack on
Major Muhlenburg &c
Recd. Jany 5. 1818.

Fort Scott
20th December 1817

Sir

Since the day after your departure, I have not received the least information except by Indians from Fort Gaines and I have no information whatever of the Georgia Militia or McIntoshes Indians.

You will herewith receive a copy of Brevet Major Muhlenburgs letter to me of the 16th Instant which will apprise you of his situation; the armed boat I sent down yesterday under the command of Captain Blackston with a supply of fifteen days Provisions for the men on board the Vessels and some materials to better secure them from the fire of the Enemy I had the boat so altered as to make her convenient to carry forward an Anchor, by which means the Vessels will be enabled to progress slowly and I think will reach this in Eight or ten days unassisted by the wind they are about thirty miles below.

I shall do every thing the force under my command will permit without hazarding too much to draw the attention of the Enemy from the Vessels whose force from the best information I have been able to obtain is between Eight and Twelve hundred Indians and Negroes and increasing daily – On the 13th Instant Hambly & Doyle were made Prisoners by this Party & I presume Killed & their property of every description taken possession of The chief William Perriman who had gone down with a Party to protect Hambly and Doyle was Killed and his men forced to join the opposite Party.*

The Present war with these Indians will require a much greater force than was anticipated to bring it to a speedy and favourable conclusion Capachimico or the principal chief of the Mickasukey Town is in command of all the hostile Indians.

I have a large Keel boat on the Stocks and should I be not much deceived will have her in a condition for service in twenty days at furtherest She will transport from three to four hundred barrels and will be constructed to navigate the Appalachacola River with safety and dispatch.

In consequence of the situation of our Vessels & the difficulty of supplying Fort Hughes, I have thought best to recall the command - during the time Capt. McIntosh commanded at that Post he was surrounded by a large force and his arrangements were such as to do him much Credit he did the Enemy some injury and had no man killed or Wounded

There is but about Twenty days rations of meat on hand at this Post I have sent the Contractors Agent to Fort Gaines to procure beef & if he should be disappointed there I have directed him to proceed further.

Majr. Genl. Gaines }
Comdg. E S D S. }

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Yr. ob. Servant
(Signed) M. Arbuckle
Lt. Col. Comdg.

*All the Indians on the Chattahoochie below Fort Gaines not disposed to go to War I fear will be compelled to remove above for safety.

Copy from No. 1

Lt. Col. Arbuckle
Decr. 20. 1817

reporting the attack
on Major Muhlenburg –

Recd. Jany 5. 1818

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
12th. January 1818.

11 (Private)

Nashville 20th Decbr 1817.

Dr Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 2d instant, with your message to congress inclosed, for which accept my thanks.

The prosperous state of our country, & particularly our finances, so near the close of an expensive war, must be a source of great gratification to every true american, and profitting from experience, will enable the Executive government, with the aid of congress to place the whole country in a state of defence, which will command respect & Justice from all nations, and thereby perpetuate the blessings of peace.

I have read with great attention your letter, the plan proposed fully meets my approbation. for I see in it that magnanimity of conduct only to be met with in great & good minds. and also system that will produce subordination & harmony, without which an army cannot be beneficial or effective. whenever an officer is responsible for the defence of a country or place, his means never ought to be taken from him or directed without his knowledge.

I had determined to retire from service the moment I could with propriety and honor. But I have concluded since the receipt of your letter not to resign untill I have the pleasure of seeing you & untill you make the Southern tour, you contemplated next Spring, in which I intend doing myself the pleasure to accompany you.

It is my wish to retire from public life, for I am advancing to that age that makes retirement desirable, but as long as I can be really serviceable to my country, & there remains any prospect of my services being wanted I will not retire, more particularly, as it is your wish that I should not- I am Sir with great respect & sincere friendship

yr mo, ob, serv,

Andrew Jackson

(my
in Jackson's writing

James Munroe
president of U. States.

Fort Scott
21st Dec. 1817

Sir

Since closing my letter the Keel boat arrived from the vessels below with some of the Wounded.

Major Muhlenburg states it is impossible for the vessels to get up, the shore being lined on both sides of the River with Indians and negroes, who keep up a constant fire on them, he was determined if the boat does not Return to him this evening, to drop down & try to get to the bay — the boat will leave this under the command of (Major Twiggs at 12 Oclock to day & will reach them by sundown, provided it is not interrupted in its descent.

I shall endeavour to keep up an intercourse with them (by means of the Keel boat) until we can get the ammunition from on board, & in the last extremity, they will be compelled to drop down to the bay — in doing which I am Apprehensive they will suffer severely.

You have herewith a copy of Brevet Major Muhlenburgs letter of the 19th Instant he appears dissatisfied that more has not been done for his relief, in this, nothing shall be omitted, that the force here can effect.

Should I attempt to march against the Enemy with all the force here with the intention of removing him from the river I am Confident I should not Succeed & at best would sustain a very Considerable loss.

Men and means of every description are greatly wanting here and should any misfortune happen to the Vessels, we have not half a supply of ammunition and not

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a single stand of spare arms.

I have not heard a word from you since your departure.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Yr. Ob^t. Servant

(Signed) M. Arbuckle
Lt. Col. Command^g.

Major General
Edmund P. Gaines
Command^g U. S. Southern Division

No. 3

Lt. Col. Arbuckle
Decr. 21. 1817

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
12th. Jany 1818

Fort Scott
21st December 1817

Sir

Since closing my letter the Keel Boat arrived from the Veſsels below with some of the wounded.

Major Muhlenburg states it is impoſsible for the veſsels to get up. The shore being lined on both sides of the River with Indians and negroes, who keep up a constant fire on them he was determined if the boat does not return to him this evening to drop down and try to get to the Bay – the boat will leave this, under the command of Major Twiggs at 12 O'clock to day and will reach them by Sundown, provided it is not interrupted in its descent.

I shall endeavour to keep up an intercourse with them by means of the Keel boat until we can get the ammunition from on board and in the last extremity they will be compelled to drop down to the Bay – in doing which I am apprehensive they will suffer severely.

You have herewith a copy of Brevet Major Muhlenburgs letter of the 19th Inst. – he appears diſsatisfied that more has not been down for his relief in this nothing shall be omitted that the force here can effect.

Should I attempt to march against the Enemy with all the force here with the intention of removing him from the River I am confident I should not succeed and at best would sustain a very considerable loſs.

Men and means of every description are greatly wanting here and should any misfortune happen to the Veſsels we have not half a supply of Ammunition and not a single stand of spare Arms.

I have not heard a word from you since your departure.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Yr. Obt. Servant

(Signed) M. Arbuckle
Col. Comg.

Major Genl. Edmund P. Gaines
Commanding U.S. Southern Division

No. 3

Col. Arbuckle

Decr. 21. 1817

Fort Deposit Tennessee River
Decr 21st 1817

To General Andrew Jackson

Sir. Our agent being absent at the City of Washington obliges me to apply to you to protect me and my people from the outrages of our white neighbours which have become so frequent and grievous that it has become our duty to apply for the protection of the United States—

A particular circumstance has occurred within a few days past to which I wish to call your particular attention,

Seven white men who live near our line came into our settlements enquiring for stray hogs they said they had lost near a year ago, the individual who complained of the loss used the same mark with which my brother John marks his stock, during their hunt they found my brother John's stock and drove off thirty one head of his hogs several of which were two years old that he had raised himself And also some respectable white men have ha sufficient acquaintance with it to satisfy them that my brother John has been grievously wronged,

Col. Alexander Gilbreath and David Kinkaid were present when my brother John demanded his hogs from Thomas Billingsly who claimed them and had them in his

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possession, Billingsly not only refused to deliver them but said there were more hogs in his mark at my brother Johns and that he would go and take the ballance — This is but one circumstance out of many in which my people have been wronged, numbers of our horses cattle and hogs have been drawn off by the white people some of whom boast they can drive off the Cherokees stocks without molestation so that if some timely aid is not given us I fear we shall loose the whole of our stocks —

Now Sir when I was at the treaty at Hiwasse you told me if the white people committed any depredations on my people before we met again to give you information which I have done, And as I rely on you to be my best friend and protector I hope you will not delay in giving me the necessary relief —

It is well known to my white neighbors that I have used all the means in my power to suppress any wrong committed on them. I can therefore the more firmly rely on a reciprocal treatment from you —

Once before I applied to you and you heard my complaint, I hope you will not neglect me now as my distress & the distress of my people is very great — I remain with
great respect your friend and brother
Richard Brown

P.S. Tahlontusky has returned from the western side of the Missisippe and I start to day to the Glasses to determine with him Tuchalah and the Glass when we shall start to the seat of the federal Government, (agreeable to our understanding) please inform me by my brother where and when I can you before we make our final departure

R. B-

Genl Jackson

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Colo. Richard Browns
Letter 21st of Decr. 1817.
to be filed with my
letter of the 27th of Decr
to the Adjt Genl ordering
a detachment of Troops
to march & apprehend
[illegible] Billingsly & others

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
West Tennessee
Davidson County

Phil^a Dec. 22. 1817

Maj Genl. Jackson

My dear Sir,

My Dear I have been flat
Ihaars,
on my back with a severe indis-
position. Tomorrow however I
trust I shall be able to travel.
I regret I have been delayed in
my tour but will try to make am-
ends by activity when I arrive
at Wn. Mo. respectfully & sincerely
I have the honor to be
Yr mo. obt Hble Sert
E. W. Ripley

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Genl Ripley

To 3 Letter

Genl Jackson

Dec. 22nd 1817.

Fort Gaines 23d December 1817.

Sir,

I received yours by Mr Laycock last evening, expreſsing a wish to hear from this post, this is the third ~~attempt~~ that I have made to get you news from here, this same man was made prisoner on his way to your post, and a second time compelled to return back. — You are anxious to know of the movements of the Militia, and Indians, I will give you what I have heard on that subject, it was brought from Fort Mitchell by an Indian on expreſs, he recd it from Sam. Sells direct from Fort Hawkins; he states that the Militia were to leave the agency on last thursday, no word of them here yet, he states that there was considaable confusion amongst them about marching & that some had refused to march, and that the agent had told the Indians that Genl Gaines had no busineſs to go to the Indian's Town and fire on them in the night, that he had acted like the Indians themselves in doing so — McIntosh had come as far as Fort Mitchell on his way, and the agent has sent him home and told him to meet him at the agency for a Talk in 30 days, 18 of which yet remains, and that he should not move till the general government should give the order, this I expect is the case for they have sent Onis Hadjoe a talk that he was doing wrong to be in service in this country till the agent should give him orders — He further states that the agent has sent a talk to Simanola, to the chiefs to meet him and he would make peace for them, and the white people should have no satisfaction for what was done, this is the news here — As it respects the Indians I am induced to believe that they are not coming — nothing new here since you heard from this post — after all that I have said to the citizens they are going from the Fort to their houses. Genl Gaines directed me to send you the census of the people at this post, a few days since, there were 285 persons in the fort, 60 of which have left it. The General directed me to have a large Corn house built for the reception of the people's corn. I have done so, but they have no disposition to do so.

I am constantly advising the people to secure their provisions, but they will not take advice till it will be too late, so soon as they are done with the Schooner, I shall expect a visit in this neighbourhood, six hours will be suffecient to destroy all the corn in this part of the country, as it all remains at the peoples houses without any protection. _ An indian report here says that Mr Arbuthnot's Son is with the indians giving them instructions, and that it was his doings that Doyell and Hambly was taken, they state that he is with Kinhija and that his orders was to take them to him. The chiefs below have sent word to those above that they have heard that they were in the White peoples service, and that they will pay them a visit after a little, and reward them for their conduct finding that those above are not coming down soon, they are considerably alarmed for fear that they will fall on them. The man who has any thing to do with indians will do well to watch them, I purchased one of the United States Guns from one of the Perrimans the other day, which I am confident was taken from on board of Scott's boat, she is stil partly clean & shews that she has been lately in the hands of a soldier, he states that Col: Clinch gave her to Daniel Perriman when he left Fort Scott, this I know to be false, I told him that he would have to give an account where he had got her, he was alarmed at it, went for the Interpreter to satisfy me about the gun, I stil told him that I was of the same opinion. Three of Daniel Perriman's brothers were here yesterday, I asked them a number of questions about affairs below, they pretended to know nothing at all whether the Schooner had been fired on or not, and a number of other questions which I know they must have told me lies about, and it appears strange that they should be able to stay at home when all others are forced to go off who are not friends with the other side, if the truth could be known, they must give your situation to the other indians, for the indians tell here that they know the names of all the Officers on the river, I cant tell where else they could get their information

Yours &c

Robert Irvin

Col. Arbuckle.

a true copy

G. Vashon capt 7th Infty
actg asst adjt Genl

Enclos'd by Lieut. Col.l
M Arbuckle.
January. 12th. 1818. —

Washington 24th December 1817

Dear General

After reading your letter of the fifth instant which I received yesterday — I wrote a long letter designing to send it to you, but expecting that you have before this day received, or that you will soon receive my last letter from this City to you, I will refer you to it, and more particularly so, as it contains an explanation, relative to the mission of Majr Long to Prairie Du Chien, that I expect will be satisfactory to you —. in this letter I will observe — that being fully informed by the best authority respecting that case, I believe that by the mission and return of Major Long no intention was entertained to offer any thing derogatory to your command and authority as Major General of the Southern division — I hope you have abandoned the design of resigning your commission or retiring from your command, the President is opposed to your retiring, and you know it — will you then retire against his consent, who is your friend? — You intimate that it will gratify your enemies, and you intimate that you will not gratify them, will you then retire and give them cause for exultation? I trust you will continue. — from the best authority I have reason to believe, that Mr C is opposed to your retiring — let me request you to believe with great caution, and hardly then, all statements made by anonymous writers — an Enemy to effect purposes may under mask of friendship, write such letters — and stumbling blocks are often thrown between friends to accomplish designs — this letter remaining unsealed — now on 25th December — I have understood that you will take no more Notice of Writings by those you believe hostile to you — if so it merits, and no doubt will meet the approbation of all your friends, as well as mine —. notice them not. and determine so, your mind will be at rest — I am anxious to have your answer to my last letter — I do most sensibly condole with you on the departure of Majr Hutchings, he had my esteem. That you may be well and happy is the earnest wish of John Rhea

Majr General Andw Jackson —

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Free John Rhea

Major General andrew Jackson
Naſhville
Tenneſsee

Rhea

Rhea

Department of War, Decemr. 24th. 1817.

Sir,

Your letter of the 1st. instant, is received. The President is desirous to obtain from the Chickasaw nation, a relinquishment of their title to the lands alluded to, and to enable you to operate with the best effect. Sixteen thousand six hundred dollars, are ordered to be transmitted to Colo. Robert Butler, as you desired. This sum will be applied according to the 3. article of the treaty ratified the 30th. of December, 1816. I expect you will be able to seize the moment of distribution to procure the relinquishment to the lands in question.

Colo. Henry Sherburne, a revolutionary officer of Rhode Island, has been appointed agent to the Chickasaw nation. He has been ordered to repair to the agency as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be,
Your most ob. Servant,
J. C. Calhoun

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville
Tennessee.

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from
Secy of War
respecting a relinquishment
of Chickesaw Claims &c

24th. Decr. 1817

Received 9th Jany 1818

Acknowledged 9th Jany

Sir,

Department of War
Decr. 26th. 1817

You will repair, with as little delay as practicable, to Fort Scott and assume the immediate command of the forces in that section of the Southern Division.

The increasing display of hostile intentions, by the Seminole Indians, may render it necessary to concentrate all the contiguous and disposable force of your Division, upon that quarter. The regular force now there, is about Eight hundred strong, and One thousand militia of the State of Georgia are called into service. General Gaines estimates the strength of the Indians at two thousand seven hundred. Should you be of opinion that our numbers are too small to beat the Enemy, you will call on the Executives of

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of adjacent States for such an additional Militia force as you may deem requisite.

General Gaines had been ordered early in last Month to repair to Amelia Island. It is presumed that he has, therefore, relinquished the command at Fort Scott. Subsequent orders have been given to General Gaines, (copies of which will be furnished you) advising him that you would be directed to take command, and directing him to re-assume, should he deem the public interests to require it, the command at Fort Scott, until you should arrive there. If, however, the General should have progressed to Florida before these subsequent orders may have reached him, he was instructed to penetrate to the Seminole Towns, through the Floridas, provided, the strength of his command, at Amelia, would justify his engaging in offensive operations.

With this view you may be prepared to concentrate your forces and to adopt the

the neceſsary measures to terminate a conflict which it has ever been the desire of the President, from considerations of humanity, to avoid; but which it is now made neceſsary by their Settled hostilities.

With great respect
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedient,
humble Servant
J. C. Calhoun

Majr Genl
Andrew Jackson
Commandg the Southern Division

from
Secy of War.

Ordering Genl. J. to proceed
to Fort Scott & assume the
command at that place

26th Decr. 1817

Recd. 11th Jany 1818

Ansd. 12th. Jany 1818

Department of War
December 26th 1817.

[illegible] will repair, with as little delay as practicable, [illegible] Fort Scott and assume the immediate command of the forces in that section of the Southern Division.

The increasing display of hostile intentions, by the Seminole Indians, may render it necessary to concentrate all the contiguous and disposable force of your Division, upon that quarter. The regular force now there, is about Eight hundred strong, and one thousand Militia of the State of Georgia are called into service. General Gaines estimates the strength of the Indians at two thousand seven hundred. Should you be of opinion that our numbers are too small to beat the enemy, you will call on the Executives of adjoining States for such an additional Militia force as you may deem requisite.

Genl. Gaines had been ordered early in

~~nought~~ to repair to Amelia Island. It is presumed

that he has, therefore, relinquished the command to

Genl Scott. Subsequent orders have been given to

Genl Gaines, (copies of which will be furnished you)

apprising him that you would be directed to take

command, and directing him to resume,

should he deem the public interest to require it,

the command at [illegible], until you should

have arrived there. If, however, the General should have

proceeded to [illegible], before these subsequent

orders may have reached him, he was instructed

not to hesitate to attack the Seminoles, provided that the

President ... the strength of his com=

mand ... would justify his engaging

in offensive operations.

... with this view you may be prepared to con=

centrate your forces & to adopt the campaign

necessary to terminate a conflict which it

has ever been the desire of the President

from considerations of humanity to avoid,
but which is now made necessary by their acts
of hostility

With great respect
I have the honor to be
Sir
Yr. obt. Servt.
(Signed) J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson
Com. of Southern Division

True copy
J. C. Bronaugh
A. Adj: Genl.

for consideration of humanity & [illegible]
but which is an [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]

With great respect
I have the [illegible]
Sir
Yr. Mo: Obt. St.
(Signed) J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson
Comdg. Southern Division

True Copy
R. Butler
Adjt. Genl.

Copy of the order from the Department of War for Major Genl. A. Jackson to assume the command of the troops in the neighbourhood of Fort Scott

(Copy). Department of War, Decemr: 26th. 1817.

Sir,

Your letters of November 26th. and of the 2d. and 3d. instant, were received by this morning's mail. The fate of the detachment under Lieut. Scott, is much to be regretted; but under all the circumstances, no blame can attach to yourself, or the officers immediately concerned. When the order of the 12th. November was given, directing you to repair to Amelia island, it was hoped, that the Seminoles would have been brought to their reason, without an actual use of force, and that their hostility would not assume so serious an aspect. It is now a subject of much regret, that the service in that quarter has been deprived of your well known skill and vigilance.

Before this will reach you, it is hoped, that the views of the President, in relation to the settlement on Amelia island, will

will have been effected. Should that be the case, it is his wish, that you should immediately repair to fort Scott, and resume the command, till General Jackson's arrival, to whom orders have, this day, been sent to command there; and if you should think the force under your command sufficient, and other circumstances will admit, to penetrate through Florida, and co-operate in the attack on the Seminoles. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the topography of the country between Amelia and their towns, to say whether it is practicable, or what would be the best route; but it is not improbable, that some advantage might be taken of the St. John's river, to effect the object. Should it be practicable, it is probable efficient aid might be given to the attack on them, as the attention of their warriors must be wholly directed towards fort Scott. Should you think it practicable and advisable to co-operate with the force under your command, you will leave a sufficient number at Amelia island, to retain the possession of that place.

I have the honor to be, &c

Brevet Major Genl.
Edmund P. Gaines. } (Signed) J: C: Calhoun.

Inclosed by the Dept. of War 29th Decr. 1817 but no reference made thereto —

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from Dept. of war to Genl. Gaines. 26th Decr. 1817

---

refered to in the order to Genl. Jackson to assume the command at Fort Scott of the same date ord. to penetrate thro Florida and in the attack on the Seminoles

Department of War, December 27, 1817.

Sir,

On further examination, it has been ascertained, that nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars will be required to adjust the demands of the Chickasaw nation, for the year 1817. Twelve thousand for annuity, and seven thousand three hundred & fifty, to carry the treaty of the 30th December, 1816, into effect.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Your most Obedt. Servt.
J. C. Calhoun

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tenneſsee.

6984

from
Secy of War
relative to transmiſsion
of the funds to cover
the demands of the Chickesaw
Indians & the expences
of the treaty.

27th Decr 1817

The declaration of Capt. John Brown to Genl
A Jackson this 29th day of Decbr 1817–

He declares, that about fifteen days
ago, four men came to his house to wit, Thomas
Billingsly, Jesse Reynolds, John Elon, the name
of the fourth not recollected– after being there
some time Thomas Billingsly asked him
if he knew of any stray hoggs being about–
declarant answered no– They four men
t away– about one hour and a half
they went away, Capt Brown was
formed by one of his neighbouring
woman, who sent him word by his Negro
ay, that she saw several men driving away
his Hoggs– as soon as he could he pursued, and
overtook them at the distance of about six
mile at the wolfs– where he found his Hoggs
in a pen– he told the wolf to turn out his Hoggs
when Billingsly & six more men came up
& Billingsly presented his gun at him Capt.
Brown & told him he would shoot him if he at-
-tempted to drive the Hoggs away– and put the
Hoggs in the pen again– Capt Brown returned
that night to his own house, after obtained a
promise from Billingsly that he would remain
there untill the next day at Brookfort [illegible]
that he Capt Brown might bring his proof to
his property– Capt Brown took with him Col°.
albreath– Mr Green– Col° Richard Brown and

fourteen others— when Capt Brown got to the
wolfs— the wolf, informed him that Bellengsly
& his party had Started with the Hoggs about bred
of day— the Capt.l with his party pursued on &
got to Bellengsly, about Sunset but did not
find him there— Col.o Golbreath enquired where
he was, his daughter replyed she did not know
where— The tracts of the Hoggs having passed the
house of Bellengsly— Capt Brown & his party
pursued on, & about a mile heard at a hou
that Bellengsly had passed on with a dre
Hoggs— they pursued on to Mr Williams
they found part of the Hoggs in the Pen
five Barrows killed & cleaned, and one
sold to [illegible] one of his neighbours— Cap.
Brown then demanded the Hoggs, and Belleng
refused to deliver them saying they were his ow
Hoggs— & Williamson said he would sware th
were Bellengsly Hoggs— Capt.l John Brown de
=clares that all the Hoggs, stole & drove away
by Bellengsly, Williamson— Reynolds Elon
& Company were raised by him from Piggs
& that when Pigged, he owned their mothers, &
that the Hoggs are in his own proper mark &
the mark, was the mark used by his mother for
many years— & when he went to himself he
used his mothers mark— untill this day— given
under my hand in the presence of

his
John X Brown
mark

Test Andrew Jackson

Jno. Overton

Capt John Browns
declaration to be
filed with my letter
of this date to Colo. B.
in the adgt Genls office
it being in part the
ground of my order
for a detachment of
Troops to march & appre
hend Thomas Billingsly
& others—

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Head quarters Division of the South
Nashville Decr 29th 1817

Col. Robert Butler
adjt. Genl S.D.

Sir

By express this moment arrived
from Colo Richard Brown one of the chiefs of the
Cherokee nation complaint is made, that a few
days ago seven men to wit Thomas Billingsly
Williamson, Jesse Reynolds, John Elem, and three
whose names are not recollected - came into
on, and stole & drove off from near the house
f John Brown thirty one head of his Hoggs
pt Brown pursued, and overtook the theifs and
ggs, claimed the property, but they held them by
me, Billingsly threatning to shoot him if he attem
-pted to take them - Colo Brown then got Colo Alexdr
Gilbreath & David Benkard, pursued them to the
head of Blackwarrior, passing Thomas Billingsly
house to Mr Williamsons, where he found five
of his Barrows killed, and the Ballance in a pen
he demanded his Hoggs in the presence of Colo
Gilbreath & Mr Benkard, they were refused to
be restored, Thomas Billingsly claiming them as
his own - you will order Major Davison forth=
-with to detach from his command, a discreet Serge=
-ant & twelve men - with orders to proceed to Capt John
Brown, who lives on Thompsons creek, nine mile
south east of old Ft deposit, who will accompany them
to Mr Benkards who is acquainted with the persons

who committed this Tresspass and Felony - the officer will obtain from Mr Renkard, the names of all the party, and if he can get Mr Renkard to accompany him & point them out - The whole are to be arrested & if the officer is opposed by force, he will put it down with force, the effusion of Blood is to be spared if possible, but at all hazards, & under every circumstance, the perpetrators are to be arrested if found, & when arrested, they are to be, with the hoggs that can be found, brought back, the Hoggs delivered to Captn Brown & the prisoners, brou to Huntsville, and delivered to the civil au to be prosecuted as the law directs - there Jail in Huntsville, should the Marshal in writing - that they should be safely kept Territory untill the next Superior court in Alabama Territory - to be holden at Huntsville - officer will march ~~them~~ safely keep them, until he delivers them to Major Bowman at his encampment. - who will safely keep them, untill the required by the Marshall & deliver them at the next superior court at Huntsville agreable to the Instructions of the Marshal - the officer will be Instructed to bring with the prisoners to Huntsville the witnesses to prove the guilt of the prisoners - and have them bound in recognizance by the Judge to appear & give evidence - that the officer be instructed to apprehend all whitemen found tresspassing on the Cherokee boundary, without passes from the agent - & to pursue & imprison all persons who have entered upon the Cherokee lands & stole or carried away any of the property of the Indians - [illegible] bringing back the property so taken & carried away, and -

keeping, in custody all felons & tresspassers & delivering them to the Marshall at Huntsville as directed in the first case — you will forward the order to Major Dorman by express, and urge the necessity of despatch in its execution — I am respectfully

yr mo, ob, serv,

Andrew Jackson

P.S. If a discreet Lt. could be spared, and ordered to report to Major Dorman for this duty it would better than to entrust the execution to a youn inexperienced officer — A. J.

eneral Jackson

Decr. 29th 1817

On the subject of sundry persons having stolen Capt. Browns hogs with the enclosures —

Acted on vide Letter Book.

31 Decr. 1817. Copied to Majr. J. Dorman

Colo. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl. D. of the S.
Nashville

Col. Robert Butler
adjt. Genl. D. of the S.
Nashville

…neral Jackson

Decr. 29: 1817

On the subject of Sundry persons having stolen Capt. Browns hoggs with the enclosures -

Noted On Genl. Letter Book.

31 Decr. 1817. Copied To Majr. I. Herman

War Depart.
29th Decr 1817

Sir,

The enclosed general orders have issued from this department. Unconnected with the cause, which originally occasioned them, I have been influenced in framing them wholly by regard to the publick interest. I am aware, the subject is delicate and important; but I trust, that in practice no inconvenience ~~will be experienced~~ under their present form, will be experienced.

The general rule is, that all orders in the first instance will issue ~~from~~ to commanders of division, and this rule to be deviated from only when the publick interest may require it. The correctness of the rule itself can not be

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doubted. Order, discipline and responsibility all concur in establishing it. But that there are exceptions to the rule, is to my mind not less clear. The very principles on which it is established, point out the exceptions. Why maintain order discipline and responsibility, but to give to the movements of the army vigour and despatch? When then, they can only be had by deviating from the established rule, the exception becomes the rule. That such cases must occur, a mere reference to the great extent of the divisions furnishes incontestible proof. I will not press the subject farther; for I perceive by looking over the correspondence with the President, the orders accord substantially with your views in relation to this subject. You insist on the rule, that orders ought to pass

to the commanders of division, as they are re-
sponsible. This rule is the basis of the orders
which have been adopted. You admit that
necessity may cause exceptions to it; and it
is the only cause of exception recognised by
the orders; for I presume, when we speak
of necessity in this case, we only mean a
due regard to the publick interest. If then
we are agreed in our mode of viewing this
subject in the abstract, we shall find
~~[illegible]~~ little inconvenience in practice. For, on
my part, standing, as I do, in relation to
the army, it is my duty and will be my
pride, to consult on all occasions, with
due regard to higher obligations to the publick,
its interest and honor. Permit me to
say ~~that~~ to you individually, I participate
in those feelings of respect, which any lover
of his country bears towards you. In my effort
to add greater perfection to our military

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establishment, I must mainly rely for support on your weight of character and information. I cannot therefore conclude, without expressing the wish that our country may long continue to be benefited by your military services. With sentiment of esteem

I am &c

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson

J. C. Calhoun

---

from Secy of War enclosing Genl. Order of 29th Decr 1817

29th Decr 1817

adopting the principles contended for — & on which my former Genl order was predicated —

Department of War, Decemr. 29th. 1817.

Orders.

As a general rule, all orders will issue, in the first instance, to the commanders of division.

In cases where the nature of the duty to be performed, and the public interest may require it, orders will issue directly to officers commanding departments, posts, or detachments, and to any officer attached to the division; but in such cases, a copy of the orders will be transmitted to General of division, for his information.

By the President

J. C. Calhoun

General Order

29th Decr. 1817

Washington City

Dec. 30. 1817

Maj Genl. Jackson

Sir.

I have put the business on which I repaired to Wn. in such a train that I trust in a fortnight or three weeks I shall be off for N. Orleans.

The necessary orders for barracks - pay, the clothing, the recruiting service, and the requiring the attendance of absent officers is already arranged by the Secy of War

The sale of the public property and order
for fortifications depending on a law of
Congreſs will require more time
eſpecially as Genl Bernard has not
yet arrived.

The barracks, depot &c will be
located at Baton Rouge.

I have alſo submitted to the Secy a request
to allow me to recruit 1 battn. of Artillery for
and the 8. Regt. of Infy in Ohio — This
request I think will be granted.

I shall write you again as soon as all
the buſineſs is brought to a close

Maj. McDonald of the Staff and Maj. Hall formerly of the staff have arranged transfers. Hall is now of the Corps of Arty - He is a remarkably intelligent and efficient Officer. -

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Yr mo obt Servt

E. W. Ripley

6995

25

To Major Genl. Jackson
comdg. S. Division
H. Quarters
Nashville

from
Genl. Ripley
30th. Decr. 1817
requires no answer

28

F. Major Genl Jackson

comdg. S. Division

H. Quarters

Nashville

from
Genl. Ripley
30th. Decr. 1817

requires no answer

Department of War, Decemr. 30th. 1817.

Sir,

Colonel Gideon Morgan, late of Tennessee, having offered to raise a small force composed of Cherokee Indians, it is the wish of the President, that you accept the force which he may raise and bring into the field, provided you think such a force may be usefully employed during the contest with the Seminole Indians.

Colo. Morgan is referred to you for orders and instructions.

I have the honor to be,
Your most Obt. Servt.
J. C. Calhoun

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

from
the
Secy of War
relative to the offer of
Col. G. Morgan, & Cherokees

30th Decr. 1817

Wrote Col. Meigs 20th Jany 1818

(Duplicate)

Department of War, Decemr. 30, 1817.

Sir,

Colo. Gideon Morgan, late of Tenneſsee, having offered to raise a small force composed of Cherokee Indians, it is the wish of the President, that you accept the force which he may raise and bring into the field, provided you think such a force may be usefully employed during the contest with the Seminole Indians.

Colo. Morgan is referred to you for orders and instructions.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obt. Servt.
J. C. Calhoun

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Fort Hawkins,
Georgia.

6997-8

J. C. Calhoun
Department of War
Decr. 30th. 1817 Duplicate

Recd. at Fort Hawkins
February 9th. 1818.—

Department of War
FREE
J. C. Calhoun

Major General Andrew Jackson,
Fort Hawkins,
Georgia.

Head Quarters Amelia Island
December 30th. 1817

Sir

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 26 Instant. The land and Naval forces here had previously obtained peaceable possession of the Island. Having reviewed the Troops, and inspected the places and means of defence, which are very inconsiderable, I shall lose no time in returning to Fort Scott by the way of Hartford.

Having found no communication or instruction here, and being informed by Major Bankhead that he has just now received yours of the 12th addressed to him; I should conclude that the department of war did not calculate upon my being at this place, if the peremptory tenor of the order of the 12th November requiring my movement hither did not forbid such a conclusion. That order was communicated to me by Mr. Graham; and I apprehend that amidst your various duties in entering the department of War, the order may have escaped your notice. Permit me therefore to ask the favour of you to examine it, in connection with the Official Oath and Professional obligations of an officer of the Army. Should it appear that the order can admit of any construction by which my continuance at Fort Scott could have been sanctioned without violating those obligations, by which I stand pledged to obey the order of the President, I should feel the severest self reproach at having left that Part of my Command at a time when nothing short of a Positive order should have induced me to take such a step. I shall endeavour to reach Fort Scott by the 14th. of next month, when I hope it will be in my Power to carry into effect the views and wishes of the President in relation to our red and black neighbours in that quarter, and to secure our frontier settlements from the cruelties of savage warfare.

I have the honor to be most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

The Honble.
John C Calhoun
Secretary of War

No. 4.
Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
January 12th 1818.--

Head Quarters Amelia Island
December 30th 1817

Sir

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 26th Inst. The land and Naval forces here had previously obtained peaceable possession of the Island. Having reviewed the Troops and inspected the places of defence (which are very inconsiderable) the ordnance and supplies, I shall lose no time in returning to Fort Scott, by the way of Hartford.

Having found no communication or instruction here and being informed by Major Bankhead that he has just now received yours of the 12th *addressed to him*; I should conclude that the department of war did not calculate upon my being at this place, if the peremptory terms of the order of the 12th November requiring my movement hither did not forbid such a conclusion. That order was communicated to me by Mr. Graham and I apprehend that amidst your various duties in entering the department of War, the order may have escaped your notice — permit me therefore to ask the favour of you to examine it in connection with the official oaths and professional obligations of an officer of the Army. Should it appear that the order can admit of any construction by which my continuance at Fort Scott could have been sanctioned without violating those obligations, by which I stand pledged to obey the order of the President, I should feel the severest self reproach at having left that part of my command at a time when nothing short of a positive order should have induced me to take such a step. I shall endeavour to

7000

to reach Fort Scott by the 14th of next month, when I hope it will be in my Power to carry into effect the views and wi of the President in relation to our red and black neigh in that Quarter, and Preserve our Frontier Settlements f the Cruelties of Savage Warfare.

I have the honor to be most Respectf
Your obedient Servant.
Edmund P. Gaine

The Honble
John C Calhoun
Secretary of War

No. 4

(Copy)

Department of War Decr. 31st 1817

Sir

Colonel Gidian Morgan late of the State of Tennessee having offered to raise a small force composed Cherokee Indians, it is the wish of the President that you accept the force which he may call and bring in to the Field, provided you think such a force may be usefully employed during the conte with the Seminole Indians.

Col. Morgan is referred to you for Orders and instructions.

I have the honour to be
Your most Obt. Servt.
(Signed) J. C. Calhou

Majr. Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

True Copy
R. K. Call
A. D. Camp

7001

Copy of a Letter
from the Department
of War dated 30th
December 1817—
authorizing the
employment of
the Cherokee Indian
Warriors

Washington City
December 30. 1817.

The Hon. Secy of War;

Copy

Sir,

In obedience to the orders of Major General Jackson I have repaired to this City on business of importance to my Command, and I take the liberty to request your attention to it.

The 8th Military Department includes by the [illegible] operations the States of Tennessee and [illegible] and the Territory of the Alabama. By reference to the maps of these countries you will find incident to it four frontiers which in the event of any hostilities may be made the theatre of operation.

The frontier to the ocean extending from the Perdido to the mouth of the Sabine; that upon the Sabine to the west; upon the [illegible] to the South east, and the Indian Country to the [illegible] and northeast.

[illegible] give to it the means of protection; the population is sparse, without depots, military roads, efficient lines of fortifications, and an organized Local militia. Under these circumstances recourse must always be had to the national arm for the requisite security. To it must a population which is but just starting into vigor and numbers look for preservation. But it is not simply the preservation of their

7003

population which is to be taken into view with reference to this portion of the Republic.

However imperious the duty of a Government founded for the interests and happiness of its constituents, to give protection and security to all its parts yet in the present instance there is identified with it a broader basis of policy.

The welfare and security of the Country on the Gulf of Mexico is inseparably connected with the interests of the States and Territories beyond Mountains. It is the key to the commerce of all regions contiguous to the Mississippi and its numerous tributary streams; a region which a beneficent Providence has formed on a scale so magnificent and vast as to be capable of the highest improvement and of carrying to the utmost bounds of amelioration moral and physical condition of man.

These then are the objects which the Government have committed to their charge in regard to this portion of the nation, and to extend to it ample means of protection, in the event of collisions with other nations, or the savages along its borders, is surely within the scope of a just and enlightened policy.

The present state of things in this department is far from affording the requisite military organization. There are now arranged to it two Regiments of Infantry, and two battalions of Artillery, these however are not to their compliment, but as I trust the exertions of the Officers on the recruiting service will render them so, I shall in my view of the military relations of my Command assume that supposition as the basis of my project: In order however to reduce it to a certainty it will be necessary to fill up the compliment of Officers, and to order forthwith all absentees to report at the Head Quarters of their Regiments and Corps.

The position which these forces are to occupy during a peace establishment should have reference to the exposed points, and to places which would most effectually preserve the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

In regard to the first point it will at once be perceived that the embouchures of the Mississippi and Mobile on the Gulf of Mexico; the Sabine frontier, and the Indian frontiers of the Alabama form the exposed points to which precautionary measures should be extended.

I throw out of view the small part of East Florida which forms another boundary, for its strength is so feeble that from the local Government we have nothing to fear. — Of consequence the points which I have mentioned are the only ones which require permanent posts and garrisons of sufficient strength to hold the Country in case of sudden incursion, and ward off any danger arising from unexpected attack.

There are however two of these positions where nature has already afforded the requisite facilities in the formation of the country, which require strong and efficient fortifications calculated for any emergency: I allude to the Bay of Mobile where the Tombigby and Alabama discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and the Country in advance of New Orleans towards the Ocean, in which are comprised the mouths of the Mississippi, the outlet of Lake Ponchartrain and numerous creeks and bayous.—

These points of defence cover the immense Country which will have its emporium on the Mexican Sea; and at all times should repose under ramparts which will afford to them unequivocal security.

The recent war has convinced us how precious in the view of the Nation, is that section of the Country, thro' which our western commerce must travel in its passage to an from the Gulf—and the efforts made to dispossess us of it are equally instructive in shewing the importance attached to it by other Nations.

The particular plan of fortifications at these two points I shall not attempt to illustrate. It would be indecorous for me to do it. The Country has been explored, charts have been made, and plans of defence formed by

Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The result of their labors will do justice to this part of the subject. The plans of fortifications will be adapted to the nature and importance of the Country; for they will be the deductions of distinguished science, of practical knowledge, and incessant industry.

At the other frontiers which present themselves to my command as they have not been explored by the Commissioners I shall venture to propose a line of defense adequate to the occasion.

The Sabine forms by public law the western boundary of Louisiana, a detached and scattered population is fast approximating to it in their settlements. It appears to me necessary to establish immediately at some point on the river near to the great road leading to S.t Antonio, a strong and efficient fortification garnished with the necessary batteries, munitions and depots. A work thus constructed would ensure permanent tranquility in that quarter, and in the event of hostilities with Spain would serve the double purpose of protecting the frontier from incursions, and as a base of operations into the heart of the Colonies.

It would fulfil another purpose in time of peace: If as has been alledged small predatory bands of all nations have been here concentrated to organize a system of hostility against a power with whom we are at peace or to contravene the revenue laws of our Country; a military post of sufficient strength would preserve our neutrality from being compromitted and our laws from violation.

There is also another point of this frontier which may be denominated its north-west portion; inhabited by numerous tribes of Indian possessing their original hardihood, unbroken by the vices which destroy their character when living contiguous to the white population: I allude to the tribes settled along the borders of the red river which meanders in a course of nearly three thousand miles before it enters the State of Louisiana. These Savages have been much under the influence of the Agents of Spain. They are now joined by the remnan of the Creeks and the Cherokees who manifested such desperate courage in their recent conflicts with us.

All these prejudices are inflamed by disgrace and defeat, and no doubt they pant for an opportunity to manifest their vengeance. Were the red river to pour down the Warriors which can muster on its borders, ruin and desolation would mark their course. The ~~thinly~~ scattered population of the Parishes of

Natchitoches and Rapides, of Washita and Opelousas would not have the means of arresting their career. - The inhabitants in that quarter are alarmed at their situation for there is no adequate fortress to afford to them security.

A post established in the northwest corner of Louisiana, in the vicinity of the Quarautta village, would oppose a barrier to their progress. - It ought to be more than a stockade work with sufficient batteries and munitions and above all a depot of provisions in addition to ordinary supplies of at least six months. In connection with this Post and the Post on the Sabine the establishment of a stockade work in the vicinity of Natchitoches to serve as the permanent reserve depot would to me appear indispensable. - This would be easily effected by repairing and strengthening old Fort Claiborne, or if should be preferred by assuming a new position in its vicinity.

With reference to the Indian frontier between the State of Georgia and the Alabama territory I am not so perfectly informed. What will be the future situation of the Savages in this quarter it is not for me to conjecture. In the present state of things the most that can be required would be temporary stockades placed at different points upon the Tombigbee and Alabama to protect the inhabitants upon these waters. The progress of population between Georgia and Alabama will probably connect them by a more effectual tie and give to them lasting security.

To garrison efficiently for a peace establishment the fortresses which will cover these different points will require

Comancha	2	Companies	Infty.
Sabine	2	Comps.	Arty.
Natchitoches	1	Comp.	Infty.
N. Orleans	4	Comps.	Arty.
Mobile	2	Comps.	Infty.
	11	Companies	

The question then will arise on the position which the residue of the troops amounting to one Regiment and seven companies of another ought to occupy.

The two objects which we should bear in view on a peace establishment, ought to be to place our troops at points where they can sustain our important lines of defence; where they will enjoy health; and where their morals and physical efficiency can be preserved. With a view to these objects I should recommend that the Ordnance depot and permanent barracks for 1000 men should be forthwith erected at Baton Rouge. This position is about one hundred and ten miles from the City of New Orleans, by water troops can descend the river to that City in 24 hours. It is on the first highland which is formed as you ascend the river — as a proof of its healthy position I will state that during the recent desolating season it has been the head quarters of the first Infantry from three to seven companies have been stationed there and from the first of May to the 15th November only one soldier died. It is proper to remark that the 1st Regiment has been for some time accustomed to the climate of Louisiana.— This point I should consider as the principal military position of my command.— To it would be removed all the ordnance, ordnance stores, and munitions of war, entrenching and working tools, the land and water transport and the whole military preparations for the command, excepting what may be necessary for the temporary garnishment and use of the fortifications.

Here too would be presented the permanent School of instruction for the Command; with two Companies of Artillery, 1 Regiment of Infantry and an Ordnance depot work shops and laboratories with the benefit of a line of defence planned by science and to be carried into effect by the superintendence of Officers and the labour of the troops.

Never perhaps was so favorable an opportunity presented for improvement in the important arm of service.— The junior Officers of Artillery and Infantry by laboring occasionally in the work shops and laboratories could acquire minute information in every species of ordnance preparation. Two Companies of Artillery by constant drill could acquire a perfect knowledge of their appropriate duty; and could bring the art of gunnery both in battery and in the field to almost absolute perfection. The Infantry would be in sufficient force to be capable of performing every portion of Infantry drill and duty, and every arm would have an opportunity to learn the police, the discipline, the subordination and system which are of such vital importance to the profession - When any portion of the Officers and troops have become perfect in discipline they can be detached to the posts and their places supplied by the respective garrisons. - In this manner before a long period expires, if the Commanding General of the Department performs his duty, his command will present a high and honorable specimen of Military Science and discipline. - The residue of the troops I should recommend should be put into temporary barracks erected near the bay of St. Louis. This position I advise to be preserved not so much on account of its coming within the system of defence as with reference to its effects upon the health of the troops. The bay of St. Louis indents the shore of Florida at about sixty miles eastward of New Orleans. The land is a high pine barren: with excellent water; during the warm season, we experience strong sea breezes through the day, and if there be a position in the southern States emphatically healthy, I should think this to be the case I refer to the certificate of Dr Reilly accompanying this report for proof of my position during the recent season.

It will be generally necessary to recruit three or four hundred men annually for my command in the upper country on account of discharges, desertion and other casualties. These troops will descend the river in the months of March and April. To place them the first season at the Bay of St Louis would be to ensure them as perfect health as at any other post. After being for a period accustomed to the climate they can be sent to their different destinations with almost the certainty of enjoying health.

But as the position near the Bay of St Louis is not of sufficient importance to require fortifications in the event of hostilities, the military depot would be broken up and the troops withdrawn within the lines of defence. For this reason I should recommend that no Barracks be erected at this point excepting such as can be built by the labor of the troops for their own accommodation.

Before I close this part of the subject I beg leave to observe that in addition to the permanent works and fortifications it is absolutely necessary to construct good military roads with a view to connect the different positions. The present season the Jackson road has been explored, and commenced by the troops of my command under the order of Major

General Jackson. This road passes from Madisonville on Lake Pontchartrain, travels the state of Mississippi and a portion of the Alabama and joins the great road to Nashville & Lexington, near the Muscle Shoals. When completed being effectually opening the commercial intercourse between the western States and their common mart it will essentially contribute to the strength of the lower country by affording an avenue along which the military array of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi can in case of necessity precipitate itself to the defence of New Orleans. This road will require time for completion, but it is of incalculable importance to the interests of the whole western Country.

Within my command I consider a Military road from New Orleans to Mobile as indispensable, it can be made without difficulty and with little labor for its distance. The road is already complete over the marshes of the Mississippi to Chef Menteur beyond that place, with the exception of ten or twelve miles over what is denominated wet prairie the whole route will pass through a dry, level pine Country. I must strongly urge the necessary order for this road by means of the troops. It will connect the two important points of the Country situated on the Gulf of Mexico, it will give them the means of mutual assistance in war, it will expand their commercial and Social relations in peace. It now becomes necessary to point out the actual condition of this section of Country in its military organisation, and you will at once perceive how much it falls short of any adequate military arrangement.

At Mobile there are two works, Fort Bowyer at the mouth of the Bay and Fort Charlotte within the center of the town of Mobile. The former was thrown up during the war, and altho' its name has twice been honorably enrolled in our annals, yet it is weak and inadequate to the purposes of defence. _ Fort Charlotte is an ancient and in some degrees efficient work but is situated in what is now the center of the town of Mobile. The public Streets connecting different quarters of the Settlement are claimed as running across its glacis. _ It is nine leagues from the outlet of the Bay and is of no importance in a military point of view.

Petite Coquille situated on the rigolets at the outlet of Lake Pontchartrain is simply the commencement of a work planned by order of General Wilkinson, and which was never completed for want of the necessary appropriations. It comes within the appellation of non-effective fortifications. Fort St. John has been recently repaired at considerable expence, and the only defect it labors under is that it has nothing to do with the essential line of defence. As however it is important with regard to the revenue, sound policy would require its being sustained.

Fort St. Philip at Plaquemine is an efficient fortification and was found of signal utility during the recent conflict. It is irregular but it is the only fortress within the limits of my Command connected with its defences which is at all calculated to give efficient protection.

Forts Claiborne and Selden on the Sabine frontier are totally inadequate to any objects of defence. Before my arrival in this Command the former was abandoned and Fort Selden occupied. But during the summer season the latter was found to be so unhealthy in its position that the troops were ordered from it. This state of things has left this frontier without any adequate fortifications. Indeed forts Claiborne and Selden although honored with the appellative of fortresses had in reality nothing but the name.—

The state of barracks and depots is if possible worse with the exception of the barracks at New Orleans and which for reasons I shall hereafter state are entirely useless. At Baton Rouge fort St Philip, Pass Christian, Natchitoches, Mobile, Fort St John, and Petite Coquille they are little better than hovels. They cannot even shelter from the storms and tempests. and yet both officers and men have endured the severe privations which they have experienced for want of common comforts without murmur or complaint. I trust the period has arrived when a just Government will no longer tolerate such a state of things; that a portion of the army which is second to none in devotion to its Country, which is marked for its moral as well as military conduct, will no longer be deprived of the comforts which at other points and other stations are so properly allotted to their companions in arms.

The state of Magazines and Arsenals is equally deplorable. From the mouth of the Ohio to that of the Mississippi; from the Sabine to the Perdido comprising a Country of nearly eight hundred miles by four hundred there is not a solitary Magazine in which a Ton of powder can be properly preserved for the space of three months. The different species of appointments for the army are scattered through the Country without the necessary shelter or means of preservation. Amidst the moisture which marks the alluvial Country of the Mississippi, our muskets are rusting, our gun-carriages decaying and our powder loosing its efficacy. — The daily waste to the Government in a pecuniary view is great, and I am persuaded would in no distant period meet all the expenses of a proper and capacious depot. — For the present we have been compelled to convert the small fort St. Charles in the center of New Orleans into an ordnance depot, but without sufficient extent or the necessary appendages. Our powder magazine, badly constructed, damp and inconvenient, is directly opposite the city on the other side of the river and a single flash of lightning in a country where its effects are so frequently experienced would lay New Orleans in ruin with all the shipping at its levee. — This is the deplorable state of things with reference to the security of the military property. I am mortified at being obliged to unfold it but my duty as a public officer is paramount to all such considerations.

The barracks at New Orleans, the reservations for military purposes by the ancient Government with the exception of the quartermasters stores I should recommend to be sold without delay and the avails invested in the new arrangements which may be contemplated. — The same course I should suggest with reference to fort Charlotte and the public property at Mobile. I need not press upon your attention the motive for this advice. You will at once perceive that the center of a large and populous city is not the proper position at which to station troops. It is not practicable at such points to preserve their health, discipline or morals.

The military positions at New Orleans and fort Charlotte at Mobile were no doubt judiciously selected by the ancient Government with a view to the state of the early settlements and their own peculiar institutions. they were intended as regular fortified Cities to form on the one hand a barrier to the savages, and on the other as citadels to protect the Government from its subjects. — The course of events has changed entirely the relations of things. The progress of population has removed to a distance the Indian frontier and has left these fortifications in the center of Cities.

In another view the annexation of Louisiana to a free nation which requires no fortresses around its public functionaries has by changing the nature of her institutions removed all pretext for continuing even the vestage of the ancient regime.—

The native population of this interesting portion of the union are not insensible of the beneficial effects of the political vicissitude they have experienced. And the efforts they are making to learn our language, to study our institutions to imbibe the spirit of our laws evince that while they appreciate their value they are not undeserving of the equal rights and the honorable appellation of American Citizens.

I will only add, Sir, that I can venture to assure you that all the propositions I have had the honor to submit, will meet the decisive approbation of the intelligent and patriotic General under whom I have the honor to serve, and who so thoroughly understands the Country which was the theatre of his glory.

Very respectfully
I have the honor to be
Yr mo Obed Sert

Signed

El. W Ripley M Gen
Comdg 8 Dept

[1817?]

Does not Policy dictate the propriety of barely acknowledging the receipt of the answer from the chiefs — and promise an answer this evening or Tomorrow morning — my view is that we will endeavour to have the Sanction of as many of the old chiefs as Possible, which I think can be obtained with more weight at the time of giving in our ultimate determination, and the course taken by them in answer to us much better refuted — than to enter into reading and invalidating it at the present — Submited for consideration of Generals Jackson & Merriwether

7011

[1817?]

Dear Sir

The Divn. order in the case of Lieut. Goode is good—

I wish the idea relation to the rights of Sentinels were published—

Yours
D. Parker

Col. Butler

7012

c1817?]

Major General
Andrew Jackson

Sir

It is with much deference I submit the following remarks upon the business that I have entrusted to your care and ask you to be good enough to renew to the Cherokees the proposition made to them at their agency in July last by proposing to give them Twenty thousand Dollars for the relinquishment of their entire claim to all their lands lying north of Tennessee River including all the Islands in the River opposite to said claim - You will also propose giving them Five thousand Dollars to be ~~their~~ divided as presents to the nation in General and a like sum to be given to those who are settled on the lands in question as an equivalent for their improvements to be divided at the discretion of Col Lowry and Major Brown amongst the present Occupants but in my opinion the better policy would be to recede from the disposition of the first named five thousand Dollars & attach it to the improvements which in the whole would then make an aggregate of $10.000 I propose this alteration for these reasons - That first from witnessing a General disposition of sympathy in the Council in favour

7013

favour of the settlers - and Secondly I believe ~~that~~ them placed in the hands of the persons named will insure their consent to remove upon which our success very materially depends - It will also I hope remove another difficulty out of your way by putting to rest a favourite desire for holding seperate claims by reservation - which I conceive not only inconsistent with our interest but at variance with the instructions from the War Dept. However in continuation on the subject of reservations I will submit for your consideration whether we ought not to prefer making a few to the poor settlers on those lands ~~rather~~ to a total rejection of the Treaty - but if made they ought to be limitted to a definite number of years and I would say five which may be urged as the time given for improving lands amongst the whites - And if asked why five or any number of years? would it not be right to say that the lands are granted to our fellow citizens who cannot be longer restrained from their occupation - That if they were the property of the Government our object might be answered without such limitation - You will however please consider my remarks on on the transfer of the few thousand Dollars from presents to paying for improvements with the subsequent part of this paper as delivered for you to act on at your discretion.

Should you be able to conclude a Treaty under the terms proposed you will make the amount given chargeable on the Treasury of the United States in sixty days after the Treaty receives its ratification as well by the State of Tennessee as by the United States the mode of payment being thus expressed by the Secretary at War who has also directed that the expense shall be divided between the State of Tennessee and the United States according to the relative value of each lot - which would have been left to the decision of two Gentlemen chosen by Colo. Meigs and myself had the treaty taken effect I proposed giving one fourth the gross amount to which he replied, that it would not be quite enough - You will however decide on this point as you conceive to be right - or if the subject should be one of too much delicacy or your power incompetent you will please refer it to Colo. Meigs and myself

7014

In case the Cherokees should feel undisposed to enter into a Treaty with you I conceive it to be of very great importance that you should make your proposals and obtain an explicit answer from them —

Very respectfully
Yours &c &c
Jos. McMinn

Instructions
(B.)

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson

[1817?]

Genl A. Jackson

Sir

I take the liberty of submitting to you the few observations following, which occured during my stay at the Chickasaw Treaty, with a view of exhibiting all the information in my power respecting the origin and conclusion thereof. In my letter of the 6th inst. I promised to furnish you with a copy of the instructions from the War Department relative to the Chickasaw Treaty but have misplaced the copy in my possession which substantially embraced the following points, namely:

That you were to propose to them the sum of four thousand Dollars, twenty four thousand Dollars to be given as remuneration for the improvements made by the Indians who are settled on the lands in question and the sum of twenty thousand Dollars to be given for their claim to the land on the north side of Tennessee river and I added (including all Islands opposite thereto) - these are immensely valuable and I could not but believe them within the scope and intention of the Presidents plan. These propositions were submitted to the Indians in the precise form of the instructions from the War Dept. and till towards the close of the negociation promised a favourable result which I am unwillingly constrained to believe was broken off by the improper interference of designing speculating white men resident among the indians and who hold themselves identified as citizens of the nation.

During the discussion the Indians were much [illegible] as against the price offered for their lands and of the hardship of being driven (as they termed it) from their long peaceful habitations — To the last of these objections I made a short reply which in substance was; That when our own people were ordered to remove from what they deemed their lands by white men of that nation, fire was to consume our dwellings and our improvements to be cut down, and [illegible] That I could not permit them to charge the Government with injustice or cruelty in the present course proposed to them when it was infinitely more lenient than that which had been pursued with our own people for more than twenty years. — The whole resulted in an answer in which we had with the committee who stated:

First — That they had not been sufficiently offered for [illegible] purchasing their lands

2nd That two of their Chiefs were absent

3rdly That as their Father had once before asked them to sell those lands and they did not choose to do so. that he as a father ought not to ask them a second time. That he had held them by the hand too long for them to believe he would force them to give their lands away — That they now knew the value of lands and would not give them for nothing but added that at a council they were going to hold at Wills Town on the 20th Inst. they would lay our proposals before the nation and obtain the instructions of the Chiefs for conferring with you or myself at the Council of the four nations

These remarks gave a favorable opportunity to us of shewing to them the fallacy of pretending to hold their land in fee simple— but Sir that doctrine has been so long and studiously propagated among them and so thoroughly impressed on their minds by every white man amongst them that it seems to form an insurmountable barrier against their selling a single acre. And has tempted them to wish to adopt the preposterous plan of forming an alliance with the Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws whereby the entire territory claimed by each nation shall form a common stock that shall never be disposed of without the concurrence of the whole. And I think I hazard nothing in saying it very much influenced the Cherokees in meeting you at that point.

I will do myself the pleasure of writing you by next mail at present I am so much hurried I should not know what I have written but for the copies I preserve—

very respectfully your obt Sert

Jo. McMinn

General Andrew Jackson

3

Instructions

or (other) observations
on what has transpired
with the Cherokees &c

2 M/N

Miscellaneous
of all sorts

3

Instructions

or rather observations
on what has transpired
with the Cherokees &c

2/N

Miscellaneous
of all sorts

[1819]

Sir

I accept with pleasure your polite invitation to partake of the Public dinner to be given to the President of the U. States

As a testimony of my gratitude for the respect and hospitality with which I have been received I can only offer you my acknowledgements – the proffered approbation of my Countrymen has ever been received with feelings of the warmest sensibility but that sensibility is now heightened by the recollection that the tribute of respect which I have received is the voluntary offer of those who by their glorious participation in perils and fatigues of war have added new Laurels to their Countrys fame –

Signed A. Jackson,

To a Committee
of the Citizens of
Lexington

Reply of Genl Jackson
to an address of the
Citizens of Lexington
Kentucky

Albany 1817

Sir

I take the liberty to state to you my ſituation. I requested of Genl Jackson in May last to be stationed in the 6th Military District and received from him, in July, an Order to repair to Norfolk, report myself to Col°. Macrea, and enter on duty there; which Order I immediately complied with, arrived at Norfolk in August, and having been there about twelve days was attacked with a Bilious Fever which confined me to my bed. I thought it prudent to attempt a journey home (by water to Albany, which I ſucceeded in but not without great fatigue) obtaining a Furlough from Col°. Macrea for ſixty days, with directions to report to him monthly. After being confined between ſixty and ſeventy days I have so far recovered as to be able to ride and walk a little daily but my Physician with me are of opinion that I am not able to stand the fatigue of a journey to Norfolk at this time. I have therefore requested of Col°. Macrea an extension of my Furlough

untill

entitle May next, when I hope to be able to again to
commence duty. I ask, Sir, your influence with Colo.
Macrea to comply with my request, and during the
above period I hope some arrangement may be made
whereby I can obtain a station in the Northern Division,
as I am led to believe from what I have experienced
the two last years seasons at St. Louis & Norfolk, that
my constitution will not stand a southern climate

Very respectfully
Your Hum^e Serv^t.
Samuel Shaw
Hosp Surgeon U S. Army

Hon. John C. Calhoun
Secy. of War
Washington

Hon. John C. Colhoun
Secy of War
Washington

1st Jany 1818.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you I arrived at this Post on the 25th of last month with the detachment under my command. The sickly condition of the detachment when I took the command of it near the mouth of the Ohio on the Mississippi (on the 8th of Octr last) together with my having no Physician nor Subaltern Officer with me made my progress much slower than it would have been otherwise.

I have the honor further to state to you I have them all comfortably situated together with a hospital for the sick, a Store house for the Public, a Provision house for the contractor and am about a hut for myself. The sick list when I met the detachment was upwards of thirty it amounts only now to four sick, and six convalescents. No Physician nor Subaltern officers have yet arrived.

This is the only point between this and the mouth of the Arkansas that is calculated for a Military Post, the country about the Illinois Bayou is chiefly overflowed, that about Point Remove is nothing but Pond and Lakes

7020

This point is about 19 miles above the Osage boundary line where the same strikes the Arkansas. on the south of that river - it is high commanding. well watered. and I am sure healthy. The Cherokees are much displeased at the Fort being erected at this point. the reason is obvious, It has a great tendency to prevent them from committing robberies on the Osages and their hunters, which has been the cause of the wars. From the stories of the Cherokees themselves they have been the oppressors. They say the Osages permitted them to hunt on their land and in many instances they stole horses from them, A party of the Cherokees and a party of whites last year fell upon a company of the Osage women and children while the men was from home and indiscriminately massacred the women and and children to the amount of about thirty. All white hunters the Cherokees find above the Osage line they plunder without ceremony. I am told the cause of their going to the Osage town last summer was to have satisfaction for the Osages killing a Cherokee called the Black Fox. the circumstances was this. as I am told by the whites among the Cherokees. the Cherokee called the Choctaw and his party went a hunting on the Osage lands after they had made their hunt he and his party stole some horses from the Osages the Osage pursued them.

and in retaking the horses they killed the Cherokee on one of the Osage horses. The formality taken they wrote to the Osages when they got near their Town, inviting them to come to the Creek to make a treaty assuring them that there was only ten or fifteen of them that had come to make a treaty of peace. after getting an Osage Chief to come down and smoke with them in friendship, to fall on him a lone man, and murder him is a species of barbarity and treachery unknown among Indians of the most uncivilized kind, this was done by two of their Chiefs Talentuskey & Tuckatahee, The Black Fox and Bowls, the latter gave him the first stroke, Immediately aided by by several whites, Isaacs the Chisoms and William Isaacks and King among them the whites is more savage than the Cherokees themselves. The Choctaws and Chickasaws that is incorporated with the Cherokees together with the whites that live among them is a set of the most abandoned characters ever disgraced a gallows,

I have named to the Shawnees, Delawares Chickasaws and Choctaws, has informed them the Government has laid out a tract of country for them, and when they want

7021

them, here they will send for them. I have explained to the Quapaws and Cherokee Chiefs the wish of the Government and have sent for the Osage Chiefs. They have not had time to come. The Cherokees say they wish peace but this I well know is false. The Quapaws say as it is the wish of Government should be at peace they will not go to war, as they are bound up with the Idea that all the lands ~~[illegible]~~ obtained the Osage from they are to have as they promised a part of the lands to the different Tribes that would Join them in the war against the Osages and this is the business that has taken Tuentiskey to Washington City.

No depredations has been committed by either party since the July campaign made by the Cherokees

I have the honor to be
very Respectfully yours &c.
William Bradford
Commanding on
the Arkansas.

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson_

7022

From Wm. Bradford
Commanding on the
Arkansaw —
to Gen. Jackson —
1st January 1816 —

Jan-1st 1818

Genl Jackson

Dear Sir.

Mr Scott who has been engaged to build the School House, states to us, that he is in want of money for his labour. Altho the work is not entirely compleated, we have concluded to draw on the patrons of the building for part of what ~~we suppose~~ they will ultimately have to pay. We are of opinion that the final expence of the Building will be near equal to Eight Hundred Dollars— One hundred & Twenty of this sum was subscribed, the balance, seven of us will have to raise in equal proportions; which will be upwards of ~~[illegible]~~ Ninety Dollars each—

Of those who have not already made advances in money or labor, the sum of fifty Dollars each is requested to be paid to Mr. Scott, whose Receipt will be good, in favour of the person so paying it.

As a Superintending Committee we subscribe ourselves your Ob Servts.

Dec. 30th 1817

James Saunders
Edward Ward
&
Peter Moseley.

7023

January 1st 1818. Recd of Andrew Jackson fifty dollars on the account of building the school & meeting house agreeable to the written proposals recd.

Samuel Scott

The Superintendants
Committee to
the erection of the
School & meeting
house. Letter of the
30th Decbr. 1817. with
Mr Scotts recpt for
$50 in part
for the same
agreeable to their
propositions
A. J.

Welchs Recpt
on file to
the 1st of Jany
1818

7024

Dear Sir Nashville 1 Janr 1818

I cannot adequately express my grateful feelings on the reception of the elegant sword presented through you by the New Orleans Volunteer Company of Riflemen. The value of this affectionate tribute is peculiarly enhanced as coming from those who have participated in the same scenes & encountered the same dangers it is intended to commemorate — On the memorable 23 of December when ~~Brotish~~ Britons troops first attempted to polute the soil of the Mississippi the members of the N Orleans rifle ~~Corps~~ company shone conspicuous — the few brave worthies of that little Spartan band who survived the carnage of that night maintained their gallant ~~character~~ reputation throughout the subsequent & repeated conflicts that characterised the orleans campaign —

It was to choice spirits like these that Louisiana ~~was indebted~~ owes her second independence — & while she numbers such among her sons she has nought to fear from foreign aggression

~~with the acknowledgement~~

7025-6

with sentiments of Respect I remain Sir
your Most Ob Servt

Maj Beal

Copy

Hd. Qrs. 1st & 3 Mily. Dept.
New York Jany. 2d 1818

Sir

Your letter of the 3d ult. was handed to me about the 22d and has not been read — I might almost say thought of since. These circumstances will show you that it is my wish to reply to you dispassionately.

I regret that I cannot accept the challenge that you offer me. Perhaps, I may be restrained from wishing to level a pistol at the breast of a fellow being, in private combat, by a sense of religion; but lest this motive should excite the ridicule of gentlemen of liberal habits of thinking & acting, I beg leave, to add, that I decline the honor of your invitation from patriotic scruples. My ambition is not that of Erastostratus.— I should think ~~that~~ it would be easy for you to console yourself under this refusal, by the application of a few epithets, as coward, &c. to the object of your resentment, and, I here promise to leave you, until the next war to persuade yourself of their truth.

Your famous order bears date the 23d April, 1817. At intervals of three & four months thereafter— that is, when it had been officially published to the troops of your Division, & printed in almost every paper in the union— as if to chalenge discussion—

I found myself in company where it was the subject of conversation. Not being under your command, I was as free to give my opinion on this *public act* as any body else; for, I presume, you will not aſsert, that where an officer is not expreſsly restrained by the Military code, he has not all the rights of any other citizen. For this fair expreſsion of opinion, on a principle as universal as the profeſsion of Arms — and which opinion I, afterwards, at your instance, stated to you in all its detail — you are pleased to charge me with having slandered you behind your *back*! — an accusation which I consider the more amusing, as I never had the honor of being in your *presence* in all my life. I can aſsure you, sir, that nothing but my great respect for your superior age & services, prevents me from indulging, also, in a little bitter pleasantry on this point.

It seems that you are under the further impreſsion, that if you had been brought to trial for publishing that order (an idea that I never heard any other suggest) and *I* appointed one of your judges, that, aſsaſsin-like, I should have approached the holy sanctuary of justice, &c. Such is, I think, your language. Now, like you, without believing one word of it, it would be as easy for me, manually, to retort all this abuse, as it was for you to originate it; but I must inform you, that however much

I may desire to emulate certain portions of your history, I am not at all inclined to follow the pernicious example that your letter furnishes.

You complain of harshness on my part. My letter to which yours is a reply, is, doubtlessly, somewhat bold in its character; but believing that in an affair with you, it was only necessary to have *right* on one's side, in order to obtain *approbation*, I had no other care in its composition, than to avoid every thing personally offensive, as far as the truth & a fair discussion of the subject would permit; and I still rest persuaded that the *fact* corresponds with my intention. It is true, that I spoke of you, & treated you, as a *man* without the petty qualifications of common usage; because, in addressing *you*, I then considered them as so many diminutives; — but I now begin to apprehend that universal success & applause have somewhat spoiled you, and, that I shall, ultimately, be obliged to fall into the common-place habit observed in respect to common-place people, & consider you as nothing more than a *gentleman*.

Permit me to request — I think I have a right to demand, a sight of the *original* anonymous letter which has given rise to this discussion. If I mistake not, your correspondent is a greater personage than you, perhaps, imagine — nay so high, that he has once essayed "to sit himself above the highest" in our american sphere.

The letter shall be returned as soon as the hand is compared with that of a certain agent of the personage alluded to.

I cannot close this letter without expressing a belief, that on the return of your wonted magnanimity, I shall be requested to burn the one which has elicited it, by way of apology for the injury it does me. Accordingly it has been seen, as yet, by but one individual (of my staff) & shall be held in reserve, until a certain time has elapsed — attending that just expectation. In the mean time, I shall have the honor to remain, sir,

Very Respy,
Yr. Mo. Obt. Sr.
(Signed) Winfield Scott

Major Genl.
A. Jackson
&c. &c. &c.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy from the original which I received from the post office myself in the absence of ~~the~~ General Jackson.

J. M. Glassell
A. D. Camp

[illegible] Jany 14th & [illegible] Dept.

Sir,

New York, Jany. 2nd, 1818.

Your letter of the 3rd ultimo was handed to me about the 22nd & has not been read—I might almost say thought of, since. These circumstances will show that it is my wish to reply to you dispassionately.

I regret that I cannot accept the challenge that you offer me. Perhaps, I may be restrained from aiming a pistol at the breast of a fellow being, in private combat, by an awe of religion; but lest this motive should excite the ridicule of a gentleman of liberal habits of thinking and acting, I beg leave to add, that I decline the honor of your invitation, from patriotic scruples. My ambition is not that of Erostratus. I should think it would be easy for you to console yourself under the refusal, by the application of a few epithets, as coward &c to the object of your resentment,

and

Major General
A. Jackson,
&c, &c, &c, &c.

7029

and, I here promise to leave you, until the next war, to persuade yourself of their truth.

Your famous order bears date the 22nd April, 1817. At the termination of three & four months thereafter — that is, when it had been officially published to the troops of your division, and printed in almost every paper in the Union — as if to challenge discussion — I found myself in company where it was the subject of conversation. Not being under your command, I was as free to give my opinion on this public act as any body else; for, I presume, you will not affirm, that where an officer is not expressly restrained by the military code, he has not all the rights of any other citizen. For this fair expression of opinion, on a principle as universal as the profession of arms — and which opinion I, afterwards, at your instance, stated to you in all its detail — you are pleased to charge me with having slandered you behind your back! — an accusation which I consider the more amusing, as I never had the honour of being in your presence in all my life. I can assure you, sir, that nothing but my great respect for your ~~superior~~ age & services, prevents me from

from indulging, also, in a little bitter pleasantry on this point.

It seems that you are under the further impression, that if you had been brought to trial for publishing that order (an idea that I never heard any other suggest) and *I* appointed one of your judges, that, assassin like, I should have approached the holy sanctuary of Justice, &c. Such is, I think, your language. Now, I tell you, without believing one word of it, ~~[illegible]~~ it would be as easy for me, manually, to retort ~~it~~ all the above, as it was for you to originate it; but I must inform you, that however much I may desire to emulate certain portions of your history, I am not at all inclined to follow the *pernicious example* that your letter furnishes.

You complain of harshness on my part. My letter to which yours is a reply, is, doubtlessly, somewhat bold in its character; but believing that in an affair with you, it was only necessary to have *right* on one's side, in order to obtain *approbation*, I had no other care in its composition, than to avoid every thing personally offensive, as far as the truth & a fair discussion of the subject would permit; and I still rest persuaded that the *fact* corresponds with my intention. It is true, that I spoke of you, & treated you as a *man* without the petty qualifications of common

7030

common usage; because, in addressing you, I then considered them as so many diminutives; but I now begin to apprehend that universal success & applause have somewhat spoiled you, and that I shall, ultimately, be obliged to fall into the common-place habit observed in respect to common-place people, & consider you as nothing more than a gentleman.

Permit me to request— I think I have a right to demand, a sight of the original anonymous letter which has given rise to this discussion. If I mistake not, your correspondent is a greater personage than you, perhaps, imagine— nay, so high, that he has once essayed "to lift himself above the highest" in our American sphere. The letter shall be returned as soon as the hand is compared with that of a certain agent of the personage alluded to.

I cannot close this letter without expressing a belief, that on the return of your wonted magnanimity, I shall be requested to burn the one which has elicited it, by way of apology for the injury it does me. Accordingly it has been seen, as yet, by but one individual (of my Staff) and shall be held in reserve, until a certain time has elapsed— awaiting that just expectation. In the meantime, I shall have the honour to remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Yr most ob. Servt.
Winfield Scott.

Adjt & Insp. Genl Office
2d Jany 1818.–

General Order

Lieut Wm K. Paulling of the 1st Infy never having joined his regiment or reported for duty conformably to the general order of May 17th 1816. he is considered out of service & is droped from the rolls.–

By order

D. Parker
Adjt Genl

Note.– no other copy is sent out from this Office D. P.

7031

General Order

2. Jany 1818

Lt Pauling [illegible]
dropped from the
roll. — —

St. Marys
Sir January 5. 1818

It is half past 8, and the mail is closed at 9 O'clock and I therefore send you a hasty Epistle.

I have this moment arrived from Fernandina where every thing is tranquil and am on my way to Traders Hill near which place and on this side of the River the Indians as I am informed have killed one woman and child Stolen some negroes and Cattle.

The detachment under orders for that place left us this morning.

A Spanish Lieutenant from St. Augustine, with despatches to the Commanding officer reached us last evening — The object of this Express is I understand is to learn under what Pretext the United States have dispossessed "a gang of thieves of Amelia Island.

They hear" in Augustine that we are here by the authority of our Government.

I am very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
(Signed) John Nicks
Major 7th Infantry

Major General
Edmund P. Gaines }
Hartford Ga }

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No. 2

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines

January 19th 1818. —

Nashville 6th Jany 1818,

R. Q. D. S.

(Confidential)

Sir,

A few days since I recd a letter from the Secy of War, of date the 17th Ult. with enclosures.—your order of the 16th Ult, through him to Brevt Majr Genl Gaines to enter the Territory of Spain & chastise the ruthless savages who have been depredating on the property and lives of our citizens, will meet, not only the approbation of your country, but the approbation of Heaven,— Will you however permit me to suggest the catastrophe that might ensue by Genl Gaines' compliance with the last clause of your orders.— Suppose the case, that the Indians are beaten— they take refuge either in Pensacola or St Augustine, which open their gates to them, to profit by his victory, Genl Gaines pursues the fugitives

Vol 27 – a

and has to halt before the Garrison until he can communicate with his Government; in the mean time the Militia grow restless, and he is left to defend himself by the regulars – the enemy with the aid of their Spanish friends & woodbines British partizans, or, if you please, with Aury's force attacks him; what may not be the result? * defeat & disgrace. – Permit me to remark that the arms of the United States must be carried to any point within the limits of East Florida where an enemy is permitted and protected, or disgrace attends. –

The Executive Government have ordered (and as I conceive very properly) Amelia island to be taken possession of; this order ought to be carried into execution, at all hazards, and simultaneously, & the whole of East Florida seized and held as an indemnity for the outrages of Spain upon the property of our citizens; this done, it puts all opposition down, secures to our citizens a complete indemnity and saves us from a war with Great Britain, or some of the continental powers combined with Spain

* Mr J Rhea's letter in

this can be done without implicating the Government;— Let it be signified to me through any channel* (say J Rhea) that the possession of the Floridas would be desirable to the U States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished.—

* Mr J Rhea's letter in answer is burnt this 12th April 1818. A. J.

The order being given for the possession of Amelia island, it ought to be executed, or our enemies internal or external will use it to the disadvantage of our Government.— If our troops enter the Territory of Spain in pursuit of our Indian enemy all opposition that they meet with, must be put down, or we will be involved in danger and disgrace.—

I have the honor to be &c

~~Copy~~ James Monroe
President U S— } (Signed) Andrew Jackson

(A true Copy)

Attest A Jackson jr

Fort Scott,
6th Jany 1818.

Sir

The vessels under the charge of Major Muhlenberg arrived here on the 30th Ult. having lost, three men kill'd, by the fire of the enemy, who assail'd them from both Shores for several days, but finding their fire ineffectual they retired to the interior, probably with a view of better preparing themselves for War. several of our men were wounded some severely.

Since the departure of Major General Gaines from this post, I have heard nothing of the Georgia Militia, or the friendly Indians, except by a communication from Mr. Irvin, Commanding at Fort Gaines, who reports that the Indian agent has prevented the Chief McIntosh from joining us with his forces.

No provisions has yet reach'd us, we are now on half rations & have but a few days supply at that rate, without a prospect of receiving any more soon.

The contractors agent, left here some time since for Fort

7034

Gaines, for the purpose of procuring cattle, I have not heard how he has succeeded & fearing that he may not be able to furnish a supply in time, I have ordered Captain Birch with a party of men, to repair to Fort Gaines, with a view of collecting cattle, or assisting the contractors agent, in bringing in what he may have collected.—

Enclosed you will receive the resignation of Lieut. E. Sharpe of the Corps of Artillery; the acceptance of which I would recommend, as his habits are such as to disqualify him for military duty.—

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
M. Arbuckle
Lt Col. Commandg

Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson
Comg. Division of the South.
Nashville, Tennessee

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Lieut Col. Arbuckle
dated Fort Scott
January 6th. 1818

Recd. February
9th. 1818. Fort Hawkins.

Public Service

Majr. Genl. Andw. Jackson
Commdg. Southern Divis.
Nashville Tennessee

Louisville Ky. 9th Jany 1818

Battalion Orders

Lieut. Snyder will immediately embark Brevt. Majr. Archers Company, now under his command at New Port Ky., and proceed with all possible expedition to Mobile, taking the orders of the Commanding Officer of the 8th Military Department upon his arrival at New Orleans: He will draw upon the Officer of Ordnance and Deputy Commissary of Purchases at his post, for the full complement of Arms, and Clothing for one year for the Company under his command, and that of Capt. Pitkin, which he will deliver to that Officer upon their junction: He will draw such quantity of Provisions as, in his opinion, will subsist his command to New Orleans.

Lieut. Taylor, Battn. Qr. Master, will immediately repair to New Port to procure the necessary transportation for the above movement.

Lieut. Graham will forthwith descend the river from Maysville to New Port, with his party, and upon the departure of Lt. Snyder, will take charge of the recruiting service at that place, for the 4th Battalion of Artillery: He will be furnished by

Lt Snyder with a sufficient party, who will be reported in Archer's company, and mustered on command. If Lt Snyder has more than one Drummer & one Fifer, he will leave one of each with Lt Graham.

Lieut Snyder upon his descent will halt at this place to take in the party now here, and receive further instructions.

The Commanding Officer trusts that no exertions will be wanting on the part of the officers to facilitate the descent of the Company, and to prevent the desertion of the men.

By order of Lt Col. Lindsay
A. L. Sands
Battn Adjt

Nashville January 9th 1818 Recd of Genl
Jackson Eight in full of his acct

P H Martin

7039

Department of War, January 10th. 1818.

Sir,

Doct. Shaw, hospital Surgeon, having addressed himself to this department for a furlough for the recovery of health, his application is referred to the general commanding the southern division.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedt servant,
J. C. Calhoun

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Fort Hawkins,
Georgia.

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J. C. Calhoun Departmt
of War. Jany 10th 1818.
with enclosures relative
to Dr. Shaw.

Recd. at Fort Hawkins
February 9th 1818.—

Department of War.

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Fort Hawkins,
Georgia.

Jany 19th 1818

Sir

Inclosed is the letter, or statement which you proposed My Father should make to the War Department — he informs me he has made a similar one to Col. Macrea at Norfolk, and has asked for an extension of his furlough until May

Nothing would give me more pleasure, than to learn, that the Secretary of War had secured success to the application of the Doctr., by an intimation to Col. McRea of its propriety —

I should have done myself the honor of a personal interview with the Secty this Morning, but for my attendance on the Comte. of Elections before which Counsel is to be heard in the Case of Mason & Mercer —

7044

may I expect to hear from the Secty the course he has thought proper to adopt—

I remain Sir your friend

Hon. J.C. Calhoun

H. Shaw

Enclosed by Secy. at War
January 10th. 1818.—

Hon: John C. Calhoun
Secy. of War

Winchester, (Virginia, Jan. 10, 1818

[illegible] General.- you have no doubt received by mail the Republican Constellation, printed in this place. Not being acquainted with you, but having a regard for your welfare, I have devoted my abilities to your service. I know Sir, you have enemies, but as the dew before the sun, they will be defeated. Mr. Cassady will tell you who I am. As your friend in these parts, I will vindicate your character wherever it should be attacked. I hope every thing for your welfare. Do be so good as to write to me on the receipt of this letter. Your cause is very good here, and I will take good care it does not depreciate.

You must excuse me for not paying the postage of this letter, for poverty is a powerful

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Maj. Gen.
Andrew Jackson,
Near Nashville,
Tennessee.

C B Bulfinch
Winchester Virga
1809

28

Maj. Gen.
Andrew Jackson,
Near Nashville,
Tennessee.

B Bulfinch
Winchester Virga
1819

Camp Cumming
10 January 1818

Major General E P Gaines

Sir

Yours of the 6th is just received & I am extremely gratified to hear of your arrival at Hartford, as I already feel considerably relieved. — The many difficulties which have occurred since you left us, from Contractors &c together with the want of experience, I can assure you has caused me to feel the responsibility attached to my Command; but with your instructions I flatter my self I shall now be able to get on.

We are now encamped about four miles from Fort Blackshea on a very beautiful and commanding spot, with a considerable Creek on each side, about four miles distance, neither of which can be crossed with Waggons. — A Bridge was erected on the one in our rear, but it is entirely gone. — So soon as the one in our front falls sufficiently it will be bridged. — I have thought it advisable to have the Roads repaired which will be done immediately.

Upolecha a confidential Indian has just arrived with a talk from Conard the purport of which is as follows. — He states that since the principal Chief left home for the Agency the whole of the property of one of them was taken off by some of the Fowl Town Indians, & that Conard is considerably alarmed for his own Property. — He has advised us to be on our guard particularly so far as relates to the Soldiers Strolling from the Camp, which for fear of danger, will be attended to. — We have not now on hand ten Bushels of Corn & Brockman is of opinion that it will be dangerous to again go to the Chehaw; in consequence of which I have (with his particular request) sent him with this express. — I must refer you to him for further information as to the Corn and Provisions to be procured in the nation.

I am almost fearful when I reflect for a moment

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that the term of service for which the detachment was been called on will expire before our object can be accomplished; as the officers with a few exceptions are governed by the men & not the men by the officers. — I am in hopes however, that should your object not be accomplished by the first of next month I shall be able to render you an essential service by Volunteers from my Command, should it be deemed necessary. — I will however have a personal interview with you on the subject, on your arrival at our Camp.

Not having calculated on moving from this place for six or seven days for want of Provisions &c I gave a furlough to Captain Melvin — should you deem it necessary for us to move before that time, I would be glad that he would return

I am Yours with respect & Esteem

(Signed) Thomas Glascock
Brig Genl.
Commd. D. G. M.
U. S. S.

Hartford Ga
Jany 12. 1818

General,

I have had the honor to receive your very acceptable communications of the 24 Novr. and 16th December last. The first on the 13th ultimo. the other on the 8th instant. A desire to send you an account of the arrival at Fort Scott, of the Vessels and supplies from below, and at the same time to give you some assurance of the actual co-operation of the detachment of Georgia militia, had induced me to delay writing and detain the express until the receipt of reports from the commanding officers. Those from Fort Scott met me on my return from Amelia Island, on the 5th. that from General Glascock this day— they are enclosed herewith No. 1, 2. 3. 4 and 5.

By these reports it appears that the principal force of the enemy has been embodied on the Appallachicola river, with renewed efforts to cut off our supplies ordered up that river; and that the detachment with the vessels has suffered great annoyance and some loss. The tardy movement

movement of the militia has baffled all my calculations of an immediate junction with the Troops at Fort Scott, and of the consequent operations neceſsary to bring the war to a speedy and desirable close. The weather has indeed been for some time immoderatly bad, the watercourses high and the roads nearly impracticable — and when to these obstacles are added the inexperience of most of the officers and men, and the disposition of the latter to controul the former (see General Glascocks letter No 5) the tardy movement of such a corps can excite little wonder.

The contractors agent though timely and repeatedly required to provide supplies, has been so remiſs and negligent as to leave a great part of his duty to be performed by the acting Quarter Master. and having no officer of the Quarter Master Generals department within the limits of my command I have been much embarraſsed in obtaining supplies and attending to duties which

which properly belong to the Q. M. and contractors departments.

There is I think little ground to apprehend the loss of any of our vessels or supplies; or that any serious consequences to our troops at Fort Scott will result from the delay and difficulty experienced in ascending the appallachicola river. The supply of flour is more than sufficient for the present month. – there is likewise a considerable quantity of corn at the Fort, and some beef cattle not far distant. Of salted pork there can be but little at this time; nor can it be procured until the arrival by water of thirty thousand rations (with every other requisite supply) ordered in the early part of last month from Mobile; and which will be brought up the river in the covered ball-proof Boats which have been built for the purpose.

– But to guard against every untoward accident I have ordered supplies from this place and Fort Hawkins, part of which are now on the way and will be sent down the Flint river — I have strong ground to believe they will reach Fort Scott by the 24th of the present month, at which time I shall endeavor to be at that place with all the force which it may be in my power to take with me, which will consist of a small detachment of the 4th Infantry from Point Petre, and as many of the militia as may be prevailed upon to go, or in other words, such as do not desert. I have not received the monthly returns but understand the effective strength of General Glasscocks command amounts to no more than six hundred. This statement I have received from the Brigade Quarter=master of that corps. In addition to this

this force I calculate on the arrival from the lower part of the state of 300 out of the 500 men called from Major General Floyds Division — The residue of that corps being ordered to Traders Hill and the Big Bend of Ochmulgee two companies to the former and one to the latter place. I have ordered likewise to Traders Hill a detachment of artillery to construct a small work, for the protection of that and the adjacent settlement, where a woman was murdered by the Indians about the beginning of this month, and several negroes taken off. This murder was committed subsequent to the date of my orders, and I have reason to believe the detachment of artillery arrived at the Hill in time to pursue the murderers, or at least to prevent a similar outrage.

I have deemed it proper under all circumstances to request of Governor Rabun an additional force, to consist of four Battalions of Infantry, and four companies of Riflemen. But having learned that there are but few, if any, organized companies of Riflemen in this State, I should be glad to accept the services of four or five volunteer companies of Tennessee Riflemen, should it meet with your approbation — to join me at Fort Scott as soon as possible.

Since the difficulty on the subject of *limits* has been removed, as I presume you have been advised through the Department of war; I only ask a reasonable number of men and ~~sub~~ supplies; and pledge myself, under a just and kind providence, for the result.

I am with the greatest Respect
and Esteem, Your obd.t Servt.
E. P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson,

P.S. Permit me to tender to your lady my respects & best thanks (~~for~~ myself and Mrs. Gaines), for her kind remembrance, and invitation — which we shall not fail on visiting Tennessee to avail ourselves of.

E. P. G.

with despatches from the Co,
Col. Arbuckle & Major
Muhlenberg
Jany. 12, 1818

Major General Gaines

To Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South
Nashville Tennessee

~~to Athens~~
~~thence by mail~~
3

(Duplicate)

Hd. Qrs. Hartford Ga
January 12. 1817
[1818]

General,

I have had the pleasure to receive your very acceptable communications of the 16th Nov. and 16th December the first on the 18th Ultimo and the last on the 8th Inst. A desire to send you an account of the arrival at Fort Scott, of the Vessels and supplies from below; and at the same time to give you some assurance of the actual Cooperation of the detachment of Georgia militia had induced me to delay writing and detain the express until the receipt of reports from Lieut Col Arbuckle and from the commanding officer of the Militia.

The first reports met me on my way from Amelia Island the 5th, the last this day; they are inclosed herewith No. 1. 2. 3. 4. and 6.

By these reports it appears that the principal force of the Enemy has been embodied on the Appalachicola River with renewed efforts to cut off our supplies ordered up that River; and that the detachment with the Vessels has suffered great annoyance and some loss. The tardy movement of the Militia has baffled all my calculations of an immediate junction with the troops at Fort Scott and of the consequent operations necessary to bring the War to a speedy and desirable close. The weather has indeed been for sometime immoderately wet, the water courses high, and the roads nearly impracticable; and when to these obstacles are added the inexperience of most of the officers and men, and the disposition of the latter to controul the former (see General Glascock's letter No 5) the tardy movement of such a Corps can excite little wonder. The Contractors Agent though timely and repeatedly required to provide supplies has been so remiss and negligent as to leave a great part of his duty to be performed by the acting Quarter-Master. And having no officer of the Quarter Master Generals department within the limits of my Command. I have been much embarrassed in obtaining supplies

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and attending to duties which properly belong to the Quarter Master & Contrac tor Department.

There is little ground to apprehend the loss of any of our Vessels or Supplies or that any serious consequences to the Troops at Fort Scott will result from the delay and difficulty experienced in ascending the Appalachicola river. The supply of Flour is more than sufficient for the present month — there is likewise a considerable quantity of Corn at the Fort and some beef Cattle not far distant. Of salted Pork there can be but little at this time, nor can it be procured until the arrival by water of thirty thousand Rations (with every other requisite supply) ordered in the early part of last month from Mobile: and which will be brought up the River in the covered ball proof boats which have been prepared for the Purpose.

But to guard against every untoward accident I have ordered supplies from this Place, and Fort Hawkins; part of which are now on the way and will be sent down Flint River — I have strong ground to believe they will reach Fort Scott by the 14th of the present month, at which time I shall endeavour to be at that Place, with all the force which it may be in my Power to take with me, which will consist of a small detachment of the 4th Infantry from Point Peter, and as many of the Militia as may be prevailed upon to go: or in other Words such as do not desert. I have not received the monthly Return, but understand the effective strength of General Glascocks command amounts to no more than 600. this statement I received from the Brigade Quarter Master of that Corps. In addition to this force I calculate on the arrival from the lower Part of the state of 300 out of the five hundred now called from Major General Floyds Division. The Residue of that Battalion being ordered to Traders Hill and the big bend of Oakmulgee two Companies to the former and one to the latter Place.

I have ordered likewise to Traders Hill a detachment of Artillery to construct a small work, for the Protection of that and the Adjacent

Settlement; where a woman has recently been murdered by the Indians and some negroes taken off. This murder was committed subsequent to the date of my order, the 3d of last month — and I have reason to believe the detachment arrived at the place in time to pursue the murderers, or at least to prevent all similar outrages.

I have deemed it proper under all circumstances, to request of his Excellency Governor Rabun an additional force to consist of four Battalions of Infantry and four Companies of Riflemen — but understanding there are few, if any organised Rifle Companies in this state, I should be glad to accept the services of four or five Companies of Tennessee Volunteer Riflemen, should it meet your approbation, to join me at Fort Scott as soon as possible, since the difficulty on the subject of limits, has been removed as I presume you have been advised by the department of War; I have only to ask a reasonable number of men and supplies, and pledge my self under a just and kind Providence for the result.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect
Your obdt. Servt.
E. P. Gaines

To Major General Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South

Major General
Andrew Jackson

Majr. Genl. E. P. Gaines dated
Hartford January 12th 1818

Enclosing Lieut. Col. Arbuckle
report of the attack on
Majr. Muhlenburg. No. 1.
Decr. 20th 1817.—

Majr. Muhlenburg Decr. 16th
1817 — No. 2. =

Lieut. Col. Arbuckle Decr. 21. 1817
No. 3. =

Majr. Muhlenburg
Decr. 19th 1817. No. 4.—

Received February 9th 18[illegible]
Fort Hawkins—

Hd. Qrs Hartford Ga
January 12th. 1818.

General,

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a correspondence with the department of war, in relation to the taking possession of Amelia Island—No. 1 to 4 inclusively.

I need not undertake to describe to you the conflicting sensations of mortification and embarrassment which I experienced upon the occasion; my letters themselves, particularly that of the 4th. Decr. contain more of personal feeling than was strictly proper, or warranted by the occasion. I therefore beg leave to lay before you these papers without any comment.

I deem it proper however to observe that, inasmuch as the duty aſsigned to Major Bankhead by a *confidential* order, of which I presume you have been duly advised, from the department of war, was performed by him, I did not consider it to be proper to require of him a particular report, of the measures he took in the execution of that order; nor have I received any such report. I can therefore only report to you that the Naval and Military force, under Commodore Henley and Major Bankhead, as they informed me, obtained peaceable poſseſsion of the Island on the 23d. Decr. three days before my arrival.

General Aury and his men, consisting of three to four hundred, partly Black, and principally sailors, were permitted to remain for a few weeks to refit their veſsels;

on board of which most of the men were to remain, during their stay, near the Island. Aury made a strong appeal and remonstrance, in reply to the commodore and Major; in which he complained of our disposition to "feel power and forget right."

I am, dear General, with the greatest
regard and respect.
Your obd^{t}. Serv^{t}.

Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
commander in chief
Division of the south

P.S. a lame hand has deprived me of the free use of my pen for near two weeks, which will apologise for bad writing

7057

Major Genl. Gaines

To Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South
Nashville Tennessee

mail.

(Duplicate)

Head Quarters Hartford Ga
January 12th 1818

General,

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a correspondence with the department of War, in relation to the taking Possession of Amelia Island, No 1 to 4, inclusive.

I need not undertake to describe to you the conflicting sensations of mortification and embarrassment which I experienced upon the occasion [the receipt of the order No 1]: my letters themselves, particularly that of the 4th December contain perhaps more of personal feeling than was strictly proper, or warranted by the occasion. I therefore beg leave to lay these Papers before you without any comment. I deem it proper however to observe that inasmuch as the duty assigned to Major Bankhead, by a confidential order of which I presume you have been duly advised, from the Department of war, was Performed by him, I did not consider it to be proper I should require of him a particular report of the measures he took in the execution of that order; nor have I received any such report: I can therefore only report to You that the Naval and Military force under Commodore Henly and Major Bankhead as they informed me obtained Peaceable possession of the Island on the 23d December three days Previous to my arrival.

General Aury and his men consisting of three or four hundred, part black, and Principally sailors, were Permitted to remain for a few weeks, to refit his vessels; on board of which most of his men were to remain during his stay. He made a strong appeal and remonstrance in reply to the commodore and Major in which he did not fail to touch upon what he considered to be our disposition to "feel Power and forget right."

I have the honor to be
with the greatest respect
Your obdt. Servt.
Edmund P. Gaines

To Major General Andrew Jackson
commander in chief
Division of the South.

Maj. Genl. Edd. Gaines –
dated January 12th. 1818.
Hartford.
with en: closures – relative
to the taking of Amelia Island –

Recd. February 9th. 1818. –
Fort Hawkins –

Major General Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South

Fort Scott 12th January 1818.

Sir,

On the 6th inst. I had the honor to inform you of the arrival of the Veſsels in charge of Brevt Major Muhlenberg, and to inclose to you the resignation of 1st Lt Sharp of the Corps of Artillery, the acceptance of which I recommend on account of his intemperate habits; since that period Lieut Johnson of the same corps has tendered his resignation which is herewith inclosed. I would also recommend that his wish to leave the service should be gratified, as his conduct in a skirmish with the Indians some time since was not such as to evidence his being well qualified for the profeſsion of arms. I have permitted him and Lt Sharp to be absent untill the acceptance of their resignations may be published, unleſs otherwise ordered, and herewith inclosed is a copy of Lt Sharps letter of resignation.

On the 4th inst. I croſsed the Flint River about fourteen miles above this post and proceeded to Foul Town which had been deserted, I burnt it, and on the next day arrived at Attapulges a small Town about fourteen miles south east of this post, it had also been abandoned, and the Cattle and stock of every kind removed, as had been the case at Foul Town. I am informed they have gone to or beyond the Oakloeny River, there to place their Women and property in greater security, and better prepare themselves for war. They continue to have considerable intercourse with the Indians on the Chatehoochee, many of whom were with them and aſsisted in the destruction of Lieut Scott and his party, and in the attack on our Veſsels aſsending the river, under the command of Brevt Major Muhlenberg. You have herewith a copy of a letter from Mr Irvin commanding at Fort Gaines, I cannot believe the information it contains, yet I have been informed a few days since, that the Indians on the Chatehoochee below Fort Gaines have received information, from the Agent for the Creek nation, that they are to use their pleasure in joining us, as we are the aggreſsors.

But few of them require great inducement to act in the war, but most of on our side, and should the War with the lower Creeks terminate on the terms represented by Mr Irwin, it will be risking but little to say the peace will be of short duration. The force at this place is much to small to advance against the enemy, and I have not received the least information of the Georgia Militia or McIntoshes Indians, except what is contained in Mr Irwins letter, or a line from Genl Gaines since his departure. I have but about two days rations of Meat and something upwards of thirty days rations of Flour on hand, and without advice of additional supplies being on the way, and should Capt Birch who is now at Fort Gaines, with a command of one hundred and twenty men, for the purpose of obtaining Beef, not succeed, and the contractors agents persist in neglecting their duty much longer, the consequences must be greatly disastrous to the Troops and the Inhabitants of the Chatahooche.

I have sent Capt Cummings to the Bay for the purpose of obtaining information should any Vessel arrive there with provisions, and will do all in my power to maintain my position, yet I do greatly fear my best exertions to do so will fail. I detached a Sergeant and four mounted men on express to Fort Hawkins on the 21st ulto and have not since heard of them.

I shall write to the Creek agent by the present opportunity and inclose to him a copy of Mr Irwin's letter.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
M. Arbuckle
Lt. Colo. Commdg

Major Genl Andw Jackson
comdg Southern Divn
Nashville Tennessee

N. B. Since writing the above, I have received a letter from Genl Gaines dated on the 21th ulto. at Harford, the Contractors Agent in that quarter I am informed has failed, and the Militia are now about ninety miles above this, badly supplied with provisions. Capt Birch has informed me that he will be able to obtain thirty or forty head of Beef Cattle at Fort Gaines, he will be compelled to take them, as the people refuse to sell.

R. B.

Public Service

Majr. Genl. Andrew Jackson
Commandg. Southern Divn.
Nashville Tennessee

Mail

Lieut Col. M. Arbuckle
dated Fort Scott January
12th 1818.
Recd. February 9th 1818
Fort Hawkins.

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Public Service

Majr. Genl. Andrew Jackson
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Jefferson Jany 12th 1818

Majr
Genl Jackson

Yours of the 11th Inst is now before me and the Contents understood. It is my opinion the men can be rais'd in the time specifid I am ready I have this moment orderd my horse to be shod I shall spare no time in raising the men getting by day or by night and shall meet you punctually on the 19th

Yours with the highest respect and esteem

Jno H Gibson

7062

Col. J. H. Gibson
To } Letter
Genl. Jackson
12th Jany. 1818

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tenn

Politeness of

Mr Berry.

Col. J H Gibson

7063

Washington Jany 12th 1818

Dear General

I received your letter of the 20th last month — I am glad that the message came to you and that you are pleased with it — in my opinion it is an elegant and great state paper and at any time will command attention — it manifests a great knowledge of the affairs of the U States —

I expected you would receive the letter you allude to — and it gives me pleasure to know you have it — for I was certain it would be satisfactory to you — you see by it the sentiments of the President respecting you are the same — as to me, I wish I could do you any good.

I have also received your letter of the 22d last month — and read it carefully — I am gratified indeed that the plan of the President is satisfactory to you — I am confident that he intended it to be so — — — You have given me great pleasure in saying you will not resign before you see him — I will enquire when he intends taking his southern journey and the route and will write to you — and probably about other things — at present will write no more relative to things mentioned in your letter of the 22d above mentioned — another letter from me you do not say whether you received it — it is the last I wrote to you — I expect you to write — with every wish for your happiness

Sincerely yours John Rhea

Majr Genl Andw Jackson

7064

John Rhea

Major General Andrew Jackson
~~Nashville~~
~~Tennessee~~
Fort Hawkins

Maj. Genl. Jackson
12th Jany 1818.

Maj Genl Jackson
12 Jany 1818

John Rhea

Major General Andrew Jackson
~~Nashville~~
~~Tennessee~~
Fort Hawkins

Majr Genl. Jackson
12th. Jany 1818.

Majr Genl Jackson
12 Jany 1818

Camp Montgomery January 12. 1818

As the Commanding Officer of the 8th Military Department my Command has been extended to this part of the Frontier by Major General Jackson.

I have written to Poosh-a-mat-a-ha the Great, Medal Chief of the lower Choctaws to send me sixty Warriors, to reconnitre the Country; watch the motions of the hostile Indians give Intelligence of their movements and aid me in protecting this Frontier.

The distance of Colonel McKee, the Agent for the Choctaw Nation the difficulty of Communicating with him at this time ~~an~~ and the delay which it would Cause have induced me to take this course — you are requested to use your influence in raising this Force and to appoint some person to supply them with Rations on their March to this place

I am very Respectfully
Yr Ob. Servt
W. A. Trimble Lt. Col.
Commg 8 Mil. Dept

George S. Gaines Esqr
U.S. Factor
Choctaw Nation

induced me to take this course — you are requested to use your influence in raising this Force and to appoint some person to supply them with Rations on their March to this place —

I am Very Respectfully
Yr Obt Servt
W. A. Trimble Lt Col
Commdg 8 Mil D

Geo. S. Gaines Esqr
U.S. Factor
Choctaw Nation

Jany 12th . 1815 Lt Col
Trimble to G.S. Gaines
United States factor
Choctaw Nation

H. Q. Camp Big Spring Ala. Territory
Jany 15th 1818

Maj. Genl Jackson

D Sir

Since my arrival on the South of the Tennessee river I have opened the Military road from the Ferry to Spring Creek, at which place my mechanics are employed in constructing a permanent bridge. The balance of my command are progressing with the road on the other side of the Creek. I have continued to proceed thus far without any particular orders. That given to Capt Wells's having expired on the completion of his work to the State line — But as I presumed it your intentions were, that I should continue the work on the south side of the river. I hope that my operations will be approved.

I am requested by Mr Vinson living at the Military Ferry, to say to you that he wishes permission to establish a Ferry at the crossing of the Military road on the Tombigby. From my acquaintance with Mr Vinson I believe that he will exert himself to make such arrangements, as will ensure to travellers comfortable accomodation.

Respy Yr obt Servt
James Gorman

7068

Maj. Genl Jackson

The Adjt Genl. will
direct Capt. Dorman
to proceed with the
My. Road southwardly
agreeably to the demarkation
of Capt. H. Young until
he meets, the detacht.
cutting on the other side
or until further orders,
~~it~~ to be governed by
the previous instructions
given to Capt. Willis
for the cutting of said
road. A. Jackson

From. Major Dorman
of Apl 13th 1818

Messr. Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Favd. by
Capt. Willis}.

Nashville January 12th 1818.

General A. Jackson:

Sir,

I offer myself to you. to follow the fates of your army. my recomendations are small, they consist of a liberal education for which I have a degree of A.B. obtained in the Baltimore College, a small stock of military science acquired from the practice and authors during the time of service in Fort McHenry.

I was there as a noncomissioned officer under the Honble. Judge Nicholson, who commanded a company consisting of gentlemen of the first standing in the professions & other stations, of which I was the youngest member. During the bombardment of Fort McHenry Col. Armistead called me into his family, and I had the most exposed and difficult duties to perform on that occasion, my only

credential, is a letter from Judge Thos
Bland of Baltimore, now an American
Commissioner, which was written me soon after
my coming to this country: and not intended to be used for any purpose. I came
to this country without any letters of
recommendation even from my old master
William Pinkney Esqr. I did not wish
to make any acquaintances here except
through the medium of my own conduct, and I trust that I never yet have been
guilty of any act which can deprive
me of your confidence.

With every sentiment of
respect, I am your obedient
Servant.

William S. Fulton

W. S. Fulton
Jany. 14th 1818

Major General A. Jackson
near Nashville

Major General A: Jackson
near Nashville

W. D. Hutton
Jany. 14th 1818.

Tennessee River
near Reynoldsburgh
Jany. 14th 1818

Dear Sir,

I have had a most disagreeable march — The road, for the first 50 miles, was the worst I ever saw, the remainder was some better, but very bad, in consequence of the wet weather — The boat is open and the weather very cold, by reason of which, I am obliged to encamp at night, to prevent the men from freezing; many of them being without shoes, and the snow 6 inches deep — As the weather moderates I shall be able to run at night —

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt. Obedt. Servt.
Geo. P. Peters
Captn. Arty.

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl.

7072

Jany. 16th 1818

I intended to have put this, in the Post office at Reynoldsburgh; but we passed that place in the night- We shall, with good luck, be in the Mississippi by daylight tomorrow morning- Be pleased to give the enclosed to Capt. Glassell and give my best respects to your amiable family and all my friends-

Yours &c

Geo. P. Peters

Smithland K
Jan. 7. 25

Public Service
Geo. P. Peters
Capt. Arty.

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl.
Fort Hawkins
~~Nashville (Ten)~~

Letter from Capt. Peters
relative to the movement
of his command
Jan. 14th 1818

7073

Smithland K
Jan. 7. 18[illegible]

Public Service
Geo. Peters
Capt. Art.

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl.
Fort Hawkins
~~Nashville~~ (Ten)

Letter from Capt. Peters
relative to the movements
of his command
Jan. 14th 1818

Camp Montgomery 15 Jany 1818

Sir,

In consequence of unfavorable winds the detachment of the 8 regt. did not arrive here until the sixth & their baggage & stores not until the 11 inst.

Capt Wright has been ordered to march the detachment under his command to Fort Crawford & garrison that place— The militia who have been ordered to that post will be discharged— They are without arms.

To watch the movements of the hostile indians & to guard this frontier without harrassing the militia, I have taken measures to raise a company of Choctaws. A copy of my letter to Poosh-a-mat-a-ha, great medal chief of the lower Choctaws, is herewith inclosed

I hope the measure, will meet your approbation & receive your sanction

I did not apply to Col. McKee, agent for

7074

the Choctaw Nation, on account of his distance & the difficulty & uncertainty of communicating with him at this season of the year.

Fort Crawford which is the only fortified place on this part of the frontier is not in a good state of defence - There is, at that post, but a small supply of ammunition & not twenty days provisions - The local situation of the Fort is unfavourable It is almost surrounded by deep streams & difficult swamps - The communication by water is subject to the caprice of the Spanish governor of Pensacola and at the mercy of the indians. The communication by land is difficult, liable to be interrupted by a small force & is frequently impracticable at this season of the year on account of high waters. The road for the last eight days has been extremely difficult & is yet impracticable for waggons. Great exertions will be made to forward a sufficient supply of provisions and ammunition, with which, the place I am confident will be well defended.

Should it be necessary to place a considerable number of troops on this frontier, for its defence, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of occupying a position on the Perdido as best calculated for the defence & protection of this frontier & from which Fort Crawford could be supplied

I will sail in the morning for New Orleans.

No information, from the first brigade has been received here since the 5 of Decr.

I am with very great respect

Sir, Your most obt. servt

W. A. Trimble Lt. Col
Commg 8 Mil. Dept

7675

Department of War,
January 15th 1818.

Sir,

Your communications of the 24th and 27th ultimo and of the 3d instant, have been received; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the President is highly gratified, that the american forces have obtained possession of Amelia Island, without the effusion of blood, and entirely approbates your Conduct and proceedings in its accomplishment. —

The measures which you have taken to facilitate Aury's departure, it is hoped, will have compelled him to leave the Island, before this time. Should he, and his forces, however, be found there on receipt of this order, you will name to him a day for his departure and inform him that a prompt compliance will be enforced. —

You will place Amelia Island in the best possible state of defence; and after assigning to it a competent garrison, you will employ the remainder of your command in protecting the frontier settlements from Indian incursion. —

(Captain)

7076

Captain Henley will be ordered to remain at Amelia, with whom you will adopt such measures as may be best calculated to secure tranquility, and to prevent a violation of the laws of the United States within the district of your command.

I have the honor to be
&c.

(Signed) J. C. Calhoun

Major James Bankhead
Amelia Island
via
St. Marys,
Georgia.

order to fortify
Amelia Isld

✓

E. ✓

7076-a

Extracts.

Department of War
January 16 1818.

Sir,

Your letter of the 30th Ultimo in which you report your arrival at Amelia Island, and that you will immediately return to Fort Scott, has been received. The promptitude of your movements is highly satisfactory, and considered as an additional evidence of your known zeal in the discharge of your public duty.

The honour of the United States requires that the war with the Seminoles should be terminated speedily, and with exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked. Orders were issued soon after my arrival here, directing the war to be carried on within the limits of Florida, should it be necessary to its speedy and effectual termination. The orders I presume have been received.

As soon as it was known that you had repaired to Amelia Island, in obedience to orders, and it being uncertain how long you might be detained there, the State of things at Fort Scott made it necessary to order General Jackson to take command there. From his known promptitude, it is presumable, that his arrival may be soon expected; and in the mean time, full confidence is placed in your well established military talents. I hope the junction of the Militia will enable you to carry on offensive operations, and to restrain the enemy from depredations on the frontier.

The direction of the orders to Col: Bankhead, to which you allude in your letter, will be explained not by any supposed disobedience of Orders, but from the impression that it was not expected they would reach Amelia Island, before the arrival of the order.

I have the honor to

(Signed) John C. Calhoun

Brevet Maj. Genl

Edmund P. Gaines

Fort Scott

Letter to Genl. to
enter Florida &c &c

Note to G.

~~to [illegible]~~

Department of War,
January 17. 1818.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a copy of an order given to General Gaines. — and of one to Major Bankhead.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Yr. ob. Servant,
J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
Fort Scott,
Georgia.

7080

From J. C. Calhoun
Department of War
January 17th. 1818. trans=mitting copies of orders
to Genl. Gaines & Major
Bankhead. — —

Recd. February 9th. 1818. —
Fort Hawkins. — —

Jany. 15th. to Bankhead
January 16th. Genl. Gaines

7081

Camp Big Spring Jany. 18. 1818.

Col A. Butler }
Adj: Gen: D.S. }

Sir

I send by the return team, which carried Captn. Peter's Baggage, The muskets received from Capt Willis and a few on hand before, all returned in by discharged soldiers — in all thirty two, twelve of which are damaged recd. from Capt: Willis.

Those arms are sent, on account of its being extremely inconvenient to transport them whilst cutting the road, and you will oblige me by transmitting the necessary receipts by the return of my express.

I have only to apologize for writing to you on blotted paper, but you will excuse me when I state that this is the last sheet of paper in my possession. ——

I am Sir Respectfully Y: Obt. Servt:

Samuel Dorman
Bt. Maj.

7082

Service ~~Fr~~
James Dorman
P. Mass

Col: R. Butler
Adj: Gen: Div: South
Head Quarters
~~Nashville~~
~~Ten~~

Fort Montgomery
~~Hartford~~

Columbia (Ten.)
January 22 1818.

From
Capt James Dorman
18th Jany 1818—

Columbia (Ten.)
January 22 1818.

Service ~~[illegible]~~
James Dorman
P: Masr

Col: R. Butler
Adj: Gen: Div: South
Head Quarters
~~Nashville~~
~~Ten~~

Fort Montgomery
~~Hartford~~

From
Capt James Dorman
18th Jany 1818—

Sir Blackshear Work 15th January 1818

Nothing of importance has occurred since I last wrote you worthy of communication. We have now at this Place about sixty men under the immediate direction of Lieut Phillips erecting the Block-houses &c agreeably to your instructions — I was extremely anxious to have had them erected lower down, but could not procure a place so well calculated for the purpose as this — I have therefore determined to move the detachment to this place, & proceed with the whole force to building the Work which will be accomplished in a few days.

I had some talk with Howard on Friday, & he states that the Mickasukee Indians have not as yet injured a white Person; & he was bold enough to say that the Talk given by the Agent is different from ours & therefore does not know which to believe. — The Agent has sent runners to several Towns stating that we had shed the first blood, & if they would come and lay down their Arms they should have Peace.

I should be extremely gratified to see you at our encampment if possibly convenient to visit us.

We have now on hand about three days Rations of Flour, not more than two of meat, & scarcely any supply of Corn. I am in expectation of procuring a further supply of meat from Chehaws, perhaps a little, but very little Corn. — All the Packhorses have arrived, very timously & I would thank you to hasten their return on the present trip & forward us any supplies otherwise that's possible.

My best respects to Major Dent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yr most Obt. Humble servant
(Signed) Thos. Glascock Brig Genl Comg G. M.

Major General
E P Gaines

7084

No. 1

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines

January 19th 1818.—

Sir

Fort Scott 15th January 1818

I have received information this evening which I have no doubt may be relied on, that the whole or the greater Portion of the hostile Indians are to have a meeting some where near the mouth of Flint River on the 21st inst. for the purpose of concerting measures for the destruction of the inhabitants on the Chattahoochee and the reduction of this Post. In the latter object, they expect to succeed, owing to our want of supplies, and their calculations are not without a reasonable Prospect of success, should not uncommon exertions be made to supply us from your quarter, as this command has been without meat at this time, for five or six days, and have barely a hope of receiving a temporary supply by a command sent to Fort Gaines for the purpose of collecting a few beef cattle.

I have heard from the bay this evening, one vessel has arrived there with clothing and military stores, having on board very little, if any, more Provisions than will be required by the Command on board of her, and without certain information of other Vessels being on the way.

I have to request you will let me hear from you without loss of time, and that you will inform me of the Prospect of supplies from your quarter.

I am Sir
most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) M Arbuckle
Lieut Col. Commanding

Brig Genl Glascock
Chehaw Town
Flint River

N.B. I have to request you will detach a portion of your command for the protection of Fort Gaines

No. 1.

Enclosed by Genl. Gaines
January 24th. 1818.

Camp Big Spring Jany. 18th 1818

Sir

I find myself under the necessity of sending an express, immediately to Nashville for the purpose of obtaining funds for contingent expenses— Enclosed you will receive my returns for three hundred dollars the receipts signed by Lieut Humphreys whom I have appointed acting Q Master for the detachment. I also enclose you a copy of a Regimental order, with a copy of the transfer made in conformity to that order— As relates to clothing I am abundantly supplied— excepting for the men transferd from Captn. Willis who are nearly destitute they have received from eighteen months to two years pay over them

I am Sir

Respy. Yr. Obt. Servt.

James Gorman
Bt Maj.

Col. R. Butler Adjt Genl.

7087

Major Dorman to
Colo. Butler Jan. 18
1818